The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s. 10 ℔ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXIII. | TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1848. | No. 3411 | CASH ... RTISEMENTS. For one inch and under ... ional inch, for each insertion

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.

CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Iron Steam-ship SHAMROCK, George Gilmore, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, 1st MAY, at five P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 6741

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE, A REGULAR TRADER,

THE fine new clipper Brig DIANA, Captain Ball, will sail This Evening.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, and bedding found, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

6342. Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine new clipper schooner THETIS, Captain Collings, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

6543 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE FINE SCHOONER WANDERER, 150 tons burthen, Crosten, Master, having all her cargo engaged will clear at the Customs This Day, and sail for the above on Wednesday morning at daylight. For passage apply on board; or, to

JAMES COOK.

Circular Quay, April 25. 7115

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine new schooner PETREL, Captain Gibson, having all her dead weight on board, will sail on Thursday. For light freight or passage only, having excellent accommodation, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

7133 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

A REGULAR TRADER,

THE BRIGANTINE MUNFORD, 168 tons, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply on board at Kellie's Wharf.

JOHN HAYLE, Commander.

April 24. 7149

FOR LAUNCESTON VIA NEW-CASTLE.

THE PACKET-BRIG CITY OF SYDNEY, R. Jennings, master. For freight or passage apply on board.

7131 RICHARD JENNINGS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fine fast-sailing Ship MAZEPPA, 164 tons burthen per register, John Mordaunt, master, has a considerable portion of cargo on board, and will have immediate despatch.

For freight, cabin, or steerage passage, apply to

HENRY MOORE.

Miller's Point, April 20. 6868

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known packet Brig EMMA, 135 tons register, Captain Osborne, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

6781 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE noted clipper PHANTOM, 260 tons, Captain H. T. Fox, daily expected, will have quick despatch for the above port. Has splendid accommodation for passengers. Apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

6914 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY AND PAMPULA.

THE fine Schooner ELIZABETH will sail on Thursday next. For freight or passage apply on board.

ABRAHAM BARTER, Master, Walker's Wharf.

7157

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

THE fine new Schooner MINERVA, 100 tons, Captain Birkenshaw, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

6780 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE well-known Schooner HARLEQUIN, 80 tons, Captain Price, sails next Thursday. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation for passengers, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

6779 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON, WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine (A1 for twelve years) Barque ROBERT SYERS, 400 tons, John Morrison, Commander, is now ready to take in cargo for the above port, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation for cabin and intermediate passengers, apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or

M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street.

6793

FOR CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 BARQUE REGINALD HEBER, 400 tons, J. M'Farlane, commander, will be ready for sea in a few days.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

MACINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen's-place.

6848

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A1 Barque JOSEPHINE, H. Smith, commander, 310 tons register, having all her dead weight on board, will have quick despatch.

Her accommodations for passengers are excellent, and she has a spacious stern cabin well adapted for a family.

For freight of wool or passage money, apply on board, at Town's Wharf; to

COOPER AND HOLT; or, to LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

6410

FOR CEYLON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship EUPHRATES, 700 tons register. This vessel presents a most favourable opportunity to parties desirous of *proceeding to England by the overland route*, and the cabin accommodations are of the best description. Apply on board, to

JAMES MONRO, Commander.

Campbell's Wharf, April 18. 6766

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine A1 teak-built ship CITY OF POONAH, belonging to Messrs. Green, Blackwall, C. Nelson, commander, will meet with prompt despatch. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to BOYD AND CO.

Church-hill, March 25. 5288

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 SHIP MARMION, 388 tons, Captain Fletcher, having the whole of her dead weight and a great portion of her light freight engaged.

For freight or passage apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.; or, to

4779 RAMSAY AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST MAY.

THE first-class ship ST. VINCENT, 630 tons, John Young, Commander, will be despatched on the 1st May. She has superior cabin accommodations, and room for a few more bales of wool. Apply to the Captain, or to

BROWN AND CO.

All accounts to be sent in on the 25th April. 6524

FOR LONDON.

POST OFFICE PACKET FOR MAY.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, Commander.

Has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about 4th May.

Has good accommodation for passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR, TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

April 22. 7088

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A 1, ship, CHASELEY, 515 tons register, C. F. Aldrich, Commander, is now taking in cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will have quick despatch.

Has good accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

April 22. 7089

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 SHIP CHINA, 650 tons, Captain G. N. Livesay, has disengaged room for 300 bales of wool, also two poop cabins vacant, and accommodation for (8) eight steerage passengers. She will carry an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Livesay; or to

7148 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE BARQUE BLAIR, A1, 333 tons, William Mordy, Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or J. B. METCALFE.

April 15. 6605

FOR CHARTER TO NEW ZEALAND.

THE fine clipper teak-built ship WIGRAMS, A1, 300 tons, Captain Parfitt, just returned from Auckland, having landed her stock in first-rate condition. This vessel has unusually high bulwarks, and all the 'tween deck fittings being complete from last voyage, offers an excellent opportunity to shippers of stock to New Zealand. Apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

7131 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO A PORT IN NEW ZEALAND,

THE fine fast-sailing teak-built barque SWALLOW, 343 tons burthen per register, W. D. Anderson, Commander. Will be ready to proceed to sea in a few days. Has lofty 'tween decks, and would be found a most desirable vessel for conveyance of stock. Apply to

HENRY MOORE.

Miller's Point, April 16.

Wanted, two Apprentices for the Swallow. 6261

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,

(Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL, £400,000 IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.

John Lamb, Esq., M.C., Chairman
H. H. Browne, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq.
William Brown, Esq.
William Fanning, Esq.
Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.

SURVEYOR.

Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

RISKS are taken on approved Vessels of Forty-five Tons Register and upwards; and applications received for Insurances daily from ten to three o'clock.

The Directors meet for the despatch of general business every Wednesday at one o'clock.

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

6031

PARRAMATTA RACES.

HURRY SCURRY STAKES.

THE entrances for the Hurry Scurry Stakes will be made at the Australian Arms Inn on Wednesday evening, the 26th instant, between the hours of eight and nine, P.M.

W. F. DUNN, Hon. Sec.

7184

ROYAL BENGAL TIGRESS

JUST LANDED, EX SWALLOW.

THIS beautiful Animal will be exhibited for a few days prior to its departure for England, at Mr. Thomas Clancy's, King-street East, a few doors from the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt-street.

Admittance, one shilling; children, half-price.

Open from nine A.M., till five P.M., on Monday, the 24th instant, and during the Easter Holidays. 7028

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE QUEEN *v.* J. T. HUGHES.

EARLY in February, 1844, an advertisement appeared in the *Sydney Herald*, offering for sale, by the Trustees under the Insolvent Estate of Mr. J. T. Hughes, certain Cattle then depasturing on the Estate of Albion Park, Illawarra; when that advertisement appeared, Mrs. Hughes wrote a letter to Messrs. Dawes, Smart, and Walker, Trustees of the Insolvent Estate of her husband, stating, that amongst the Cattle of her husband depasturing at Albion Park, were cattle belonging to the Trustees of herself and her children, and that she had instructed her Solicitor, Mr. Bradley, to take legal steps to prevent any interference with the Cattle, excepting such as belonged to her husband, and Mrs. Hughes further intimated, that her Trustees were willing to purchase at the fair market price of the day, whatever Cattle, the property of the Trustees of Mr. Hughes's Insolvent Estate, were then depasturing at Albion Park.

To this proposal a negociation ensued between the parties for the sale and purchase of the cattle, which terminated on the 2nd March, 1844, by a bargain being concluded. Pending the treaty for the cattle, and previous to the bargain being completed, Mrs. Hughes wrote a letter to Duncan Beatson, then her superintendent at Illawarra, dated 26th February, 1844, intimating that she had made an offer for the cattle belonging to the insolvent estate of her husband, then depasturing at Albion Park; that if the trustees acceded to her proposal, to render every assistance in mustering, but if they did not, not to render any assistance.

Albion Park was the property of the late Mr. Samuel Terry, and now held in trust for certain purposes set forth in his will; and after the insolvency of Mr. J. T. Hughes, which took place 7th September, 1843, it is presumed, it was the duty of the trustees, under the insolvency, to have removed the cattle depasturing there.

The deed of assignment carrying out the bargain for the cattle is dated 25th March, 1844, and is as follows:—

This indenture made 25 *March*, 1844, between Messrs. *Walker, Smart,* and *Dawes*, of the first part; *Rosetta Terry*, of the second part; and Messrs. *Henry Hughes* and *John Eales*, Trustees of Mrs. *Esther Hughes*, of the third part.

WHEREAS John Terry Hughes surrendered his estate, according to the provisions of the Insolvent Act, 7 *September*, 1843.

AND WHEREAS Messrs. *Walker, Smart,* and *Dawes*, were elected Trustees.

"AND WHEREAS, in execution of their "office as such Trustees, the said John Walker, Thomas Ware Smart, and William "Dawes, had caused certain horned cattle depasturing at Albion Park, in the district of "Illawarra, in New South Wales aforesaid, "a portion of which belonged to the said "John Terry Hughes before the sequestration "aforesaid, to be advertised for sale by public "auction:—AND WHEREAS, Samuel Terry, "late of Sydney aforesaid, Esquire, now deceased, did at various times give to the "children of the said John Terry Hughes and "Esther his wife, divers horned cattle which "have been depasturing with the herds of the "said John Terry Hughes, at Albion Park, "Illawarra, aforesaid, and the same with the "increase thereof, have intermingled, so that "difficulty has arisen in ascertaining the numbers really belonging to each of the said "parties.

"AND WHEREAS, upon such advertisement, "the claim of the said children has been "brought under the notice of the said John "Walker, Thomas Ware Smart, and William "Dawes, and a treaty was thereupon made, by "the said Rosetta Terry, widow of the said "Samuel Terry, for the purchase of the whole "of the said cattle, on behalf of the said children, when the said John Walker, Thomas "Ware Smart, and William Dawes, agreed to "sell, and dispose of the whole right which "was of the said John Terry Hughes, in and "to the same, or such part thereof as might "in fact have belonged to him, (the exact "number of such part, from the reason aforesaid, not being ascertained) at, and for the "price or sum of Four Hundred Pounds; "AND WHEREAS the said Rosetta Terry, in consideration of the natural love and affection "which she hath or beareth towards the children of Esther Hughes, the wife of the said "John Terry Hughes, hath requested the "said John Walker, Thomas Ware Smart, and "William Dawes, to assign the said cattle, "chattels, and other effects, mentioned in the "said schedule, to the said Henry Hughes, "and John Eales, upon the trusts hereinafter "declared, of and concerning the same; NOW "THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that in pursuance of the said agreement, and in "consideration of the premises aforesaid, "and also of the sum of four hundred pounds, "in hand paid, by the said Rosetta Terry, to "the said John Walker, Thomas Ware Smart, "and William Dawes, upon the execution of "these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby "acknowledged, and also in consideration of "the sum of ten shillings to the said John "Walker, Thomas Ware Smart, and William "Dawes, paid by the said Henry Hughes and "John Eales, the receipt whereof is also hereby acknowledged, they the said John "Walker, Thomas Ware Smart, and William "Dawes, at the request and by the direction of "the said Rosetta Terry, HAVE, and each and "every of them HATH bargained and sold, and "by these presents Do and each of them DOTH "bargain and sell, unto the said Henry Hughes "and John Eales, their executors, administrators, and assigns, ALL and singular the horned "cattle, chattels, and effects, particularly mentioned and described in the schedule hereunder written, and now depasturing and "being at ALBION PARK, in the district of "Illawarra aforesaid: AND ALL the right, "title, property, claim, and demand, whatsoever, both at law and equity, of them the "said John Walker, Thomas Ware Smart, "and William Dawes, of, in, or to, "the same and every of them respectively, To HAVE AND TO HOLD "the said Cattle, Chattels, and Effects, and all "and singular other the premises herinbefore "bargained and sold, or intended so to be, "with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, unto the said Henry "Hughes and John Eales, UPON THE TRUSTS, "&c., &c., &c."

The Deed, of which the foregoing is an extract, is signed by John Walker, T. W. Smart, W. Dawes, R. Terry, Henry Hughes, and J. Eales, and in all other respects duly executed.

Mrs. Hughes continued, for a considerable time afterwards, Duncan Beatson as her overseer at Illawarra, and as he could not or would not, muster her cattle, before he left her service, she refused to pay him his wages (£115), but deposited the amount in the Union Bank, pursuant to an agreement drawn up on behalf of Beatson, by Mr. James Norton his attorney.

Mr. Hughes, in his Schedule delivered into the Insolvent Court 11th December, 1843,—returned his Cattle at Illawarra, exclusive of those belonging to His Children, as 500 head.

It is for deceiving or overreaching his creditors as to these cattle that Mr. Hughes has been tried and found guilty; and the only evidence on which the verdict rests is that of Duncan Beatson.

7052 ESTHER HUGHES.

GRAND STAND,

PARRAMATTA RACES, 26TH, 27TH, AND 28TH APRIL.

MR. JOHN GOODE begs to inform the sporting community, that having taken the Grand Stand for the ensuing meeting, he has made arrangements for supplying luncheons and refreshments of a superior description, on the most moderate terms.

His Wines, Spirits, and Malt, will be found on trial second to none in the colony.

Parramatta, April 24. 7143

MEDICAL.—C. L. D. FATTORINI, M.D. and Surgeon. No. 230, Elizabeth-street North, opposite Mr. Norton's offices. 3041

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

IN conformity with a resolution of the Proprietors, passed this day, notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Bank will be held at the Royal Hotel, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing the first Directors and Auditors.

Candidates for the offices of Director are required to give notice to the Provisional Committee of their being candidates for such offices on or before the 20th instant.

JOHN LAMB, Chairman.

Sydney, April 13. 7094

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undermentioned gentlemen have given the required notice of their being candidates for the offices of Directors of the above Bank, viz:—

William Bowman, Esq., M.C.,
John Henry Challis, Esq.,
Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq., M.C.,
John Lamb, Esq., M.C.,
Henry Watson Parker, Esq., M.C.,
George Shorthouse Sharpe, Esq.,
Henry Gilbert Smith, Esq.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

EDWARD KNOX, Secretary.

Sydney, April 22. 7095

SHEEP, CATTLE, AND STATIONS.

MR. STEWART, Veterinary Surgeon and Auctioneer, begs to announce that he is desirous of extending his business as agent for the sale and purchase of

STOCK AND STATIONS,

Either by special contract or by auction, and he respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Having had personal experience of squatting and squattages, and having correspondents in nearly all the squatting districts, he hopes he will be found able to conduct these sales in a business-like manner.

☞ Letters must be pre-paid. 7026

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street. 2503

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price 1s.

"THE CLAIMS AND SUPREMACY OF THE SCRIPTURES AS THE RULE OF FAITH AND PRACTICE, APPLIED TO THE DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH OF ROME." A Sermon preached in St. Thomas's Church, Willoughby, on Sunday, 27th February, 1848, (with an Appendix of Notes.) By the Rev. W. B. CLARKE, M.A. Printed at the repeated request of the congregation.

Sydney: W. and F. Ford; Colman and Piddington. 6470

THE OFFERTORY.

THIS DAY is Published, price 6d., a Letter to Henry Osborne, Esq., J.P., on the PROPRIETY and NECESSITY of COLLECTIONS at THE OFFERTORY, by the LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

To be had of W. and F. Ford, and Colman and Piddington, George-street.

April 20. 6975

AN Easy, Safe, and Successful Mode of curing DISEASES of the RECTUM, BLADDER, and URETHRA without cutting, caustic, or confinement.

Just Published, 8vo., Price 5s.

On Chronic and Local Diseases of the Mucous Passages, including Directions for the Treatment of Hemorrhoids (Piles), Fistulæ, Strictures, Obstructions, and other diseases to which the bladder and urethra are liable, by Dr. Bayes, late Surgeon to the West London Dispensary.

May be consulted daily No. 7, Macdonald's Buildings, Hyde Park, Liverpool-street, next to Lyons's Terrace. 7139

SELF-ACTING PIANOFORTE.

THE above instrument, playing 24 airs, consisting of three sets of quadrilles and waltzes, and six airs from Sonnambula, will be raffled for this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Rooms of the undersigned.

Four shares are yet undisposed of, two being reserved for sweepstakes.

J. T. GROCOTT, Music Seller and Stationer,

7177 486, George-street.

EX EUPHRATES.

MRS. PERKINS begs to inform the ladies and the public generally, that she has received by the above vessel seven cases of goods, and that they have been marked on the same low scale as the general stock. This shipment comprises the following:—

An invoice of graduated buttons, ornaments, girdles, crape cord, daisies, black and coloured gimps and fringes, chin and chain gimp, tassels, white bonnet cord

An invoice of bobbin, Brussels, and wire ground net, satins, whisker blond, ribbon trimmings, cambric handkerchiefs, sewed muslin sleeves, ribbon glove bands, silver ditto, chineal neck ties.

Also,

French black gros de Nap.
White ditto
French black satinet
Coloured ditto
Drab ditto
White satin
Black ditto
Ditto ducape
Check wool shawls and scarfs
Book muslins
Swiss ditto
Tartalan ditto
Coronation robes
Tuck
Tuck embroidered
Tape cross embroidered robes
Tuck spiral ditto
Flat ditto ditto
Fancy ball dresses
Muslin de soie
4-4 5-4 gossamer
Plaid wool shawls
Bordered cachmere
Printed ditto
White Norwich shawls
Ditto long
Black ditto
Rich brocade silks
Stripe damask ditto
White areophane

Gloves in every variety, including gauntlets.

MRS. PERKINS,

7144 467, George-street.

EX CITY OF SYDNEY.

PRIME KANGAROO SKINS, now landing, at SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE'S,

450, George-street,

7065 Near the Post Office.

PARRAMATTA RACES.—The Rose Omnibus will start from Mr. Samuel's, the Farrier's Arms, at half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday, the 26th, and Friday, the 28th. Fares—Six Shillings there and back. Any persons wishing to book for the above Races will book at Mr. Samuel's, or Mr. W. Cankett's, Prince-street. 7190

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT SALE of Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Embroidered and Printed Cashmere Dresses, Tartans, French Merinoes, and a variety of Novel FRENCH GOODS, Silk and Watered Damasks and Moreens, Taberetts and Chintzes, Embroidered Swiss Curtains, White and ILLUMINATED MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, BRITISH AND FOREIGN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and Napkins, and all kinds of Linens, Shirtings, and Sheetings for Family use, Embossed and Illuminated Cloth Table Covers, Carpets and Rugs, Blankets and Flannels for Family Use, &c., &c., ENORMOUSLY REDUCED IN PRICE, at

DAVID JONES AND CO.'S,

Opposite the General Post Office.

Their reason for adopting this course, the proprietors respectfully submit, must be obvious to all, viz.:—the frightful calamities of the times which, having paralysed every branch of British industry, and reduced the usual amount of business to a ruinous extreme, spreading alarm, distrust, and disappointment to her remotest colonies—our own with the rest. Messrs. D. Jones and Co. having by them a large and magnificent stock of goods, just enriched by Fifty (50) Cases, ex Chasely, and being in daily expectation of the receipt of other large importations, find themselves compelled to choose one of two alternatives; either to risk the keeping a large portion of their stock over till next Autumn, or submit at once to a present sacrifice.

They have decided to adopt the latter course while the fabrics are new.—The whole of their magnificent stock will therefore be offered at the *English Prime Cost.*

Those who can appreciate *Bargains* in first-rate manufactures, have now a rare opportunity, particularly in the Silk, Shawl, Cloak, and Family Linen Departments, which are unsurpassed in extent, costliness, and variety, by any establishment out of London.

George-street,

5470 Opposite the Post Office.

NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE IMPORTATION OF DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, OF EVERY CLASS IN THE COLONY.

(133) ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE CASES AND BALES, IMPORTED BY THE EUPHRATES.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a most splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Of which (108) one hundred and eight cases and bales are goods purchased for Cash, and shipped by their English buyer, Mr. William Newton, of London, expressly to their own instructions; and the remaining (25) twenty-five cases are shipped (to order) by

MESSRS. S. W. SILVER AND CO.,

And selected purposely for the

BEE HIVE.

Without any exaggeration this may be said to be the

LARGEST SHIPMENT

ever received by any drapery house in the colony, the value of the goods imported being upwards of

£12,000.

C. N. and Brother respectfully inform their friends, that they will, in the course of a few days, lay before them a more elaborate description of these valuable additions to their stock: in the mean time they wish to state, that the whole must be sold with the utmost despatch, for the purpose of remitting, in order to secure another lot for the following season; and in compliance with their usual system the whole (which they are now busy opening) will be marked at a very small advance upon the genuine English invoice.

The following is a rough sketch of the new goods prior to the further particulars promised.

7 Cases woollens, comprising superfine black, blue, and invisible green broads; black and drab kerseymeres, plain and fancy doeskins
1 Bale superior pilot cloths
4 Cases silks, in black and coloured gros de Naples, satins, satinettes, checks, foulards, shawls, mantles, and scarfs
1 Bale blue, drab, and brown beavers
6 Cases hosiery, in white, black, and coloured cotton hose, brown and coloured socks, child's socks, lambswool and merino hose, vests, drawers, and pantaloons
1 Bale 8-4 white sheeting
5 Cases gloves, in ladies', gentlemen's, and children's—lace, silk, kid, cachemere, cotton, merino, and worsted
12 Cases black and coloured Orleans cloths, superior qualities
8 Cases alpacha cloths
5 Cases British and French merino, Coburgs, and coloured French merinos
8 Cases ribbons, plain and fancy sarsnet and satin, in bonnet styles and gauzes
14 Bales 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 superior blankets
6 Cases haberdashery, comprising sewing cottons, tapes, pins, needles, bindings, thimbles, tailors' trimmings, wire thread, fancy goods, and in fact a general assortment of every article in the trade
1 Bale Welch flannel
8 Cases choice new styles, in prints, chintzs, and small patterns
4 Cases shawls, in plain and bordered cachemere and Norwich filled shawls, turnovers, and fancy neck ties
8 Bales 11-4 New Zealand blankets; these are made expressly for the New Zealand trade, and are just the article required
2 Cases black and coloured silk velvets and silk plushes
3 Bales heavy Scotch twill, the make so generally prized
3 Bales Lancashire and Welsh flannels
3 Bales very superior longcloths for domestic use

Also,

From S. W. Silver and Co.'s

5 Cases black and blue frock coats
2 Cases gentlemen's fancy vests
3 Cases black and coloured trousers
2 Cases boys' ditto
4 Cases white shirts
4 Bales Scotch twill ditto
3 Bales pilot coats
1 Bale boys' ditto
1 Case white and coloured stays.

The Old Terms—

Cash and no Abatement. 7114

PIANOFORTES AND A SERAPHINE FOR SALE.

A SIX OCTAVE SQUARE PIANOFORTE (nearly new), price...	£30 0 0
Ditto ditto ditto...	20 0 0
A very superior Seraphine (warranted in perfect order)	25 0 0

For particulars enquire at W. J. J... Organ Manufactory, 122, Pitt-stre... ...resented by Chancery...

COPPER,

EX SYDNEY, FROM LONDON.

NOW LANDING, and for sale—Sheathing plates, from 14 to 28 oz.

Apply to

7078 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

PRINTING INK, in kegs of 3 dozen and 6 dozen each, and in barrels of 12 dozen. This ink is Smith's, and Shackell and Lyons' manufacture. Apply at the Office of his Paper.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATS, CAPE BARLEY, AND LUCERNE SEED. ON SALE,

500 BUSHELS Van Diemen's Land oats
200 Bushels Cape barley
Half ton lucerne seed

ALSO,

Clover, artificial grasses
Field peas, &c., &c.
20 Tons bran.

HENRY FERRIS,

Stores, Pitt-street, near Theatre, Observe, down the Gateway.

April 24. 1472

SEED WHEAT.—100 BAGS of Van Diemen's Land Wheat, of the NEW CROP, now landing ex City of Sydney, and on sale by the undersigned. The only lot in the market —a prime CLEAN sample.

THOMAS GRIMWOOD,

7176 Sussex-street, near Liverpool street.

MARSALA WINE.—A fine batch, in hogsheads and quarters, now being landed from the Ennerdale, and branded—"Woodhouse and Co."

For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply to

7079 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

ALE AND STOUT.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned,—

Tennent's XXX Stout and Strong Ale, in draught and bottle.

ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.

April 14. 6550

VARROWVILLE BUTTER.

ANTHONY REYNOLDS respectfully intimates to his numerous customers, that he has succeeded in obtaining for their accommodation, the above celebrated Roll Butter, deliverable at their residences every Friday.

LONDON TEA WAREHOUSE, 364, George-street.

April 20. 7006

COALS.—The undersigned can supply any vessel with from 100 to 250 tons Newcastle Coals put alongside,

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

7132 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

WEIGHED COALS!!!

H. R. WHITTELL finding his expectations fully realized in the kind and firm support received, desires sincerely to thank his friends, and to merit a continuance of the same will sell by

WEIGHT ONLY.

☞ Each bag is weighed separate, and warranted to contain 112 lbs. nett.

*** The carters are provided with steelyards, to *weigh any bag* if required.

Orders dropped by post, immediately attended to.

The quality of the HOUSE COAL is first rate.

Ships, steamers, mills, and manufactories, supplied at a minute's notice.

Brodie and Craig's Wharf,

7136 Bathurst-street.

JAMES BARKER'S STORES, EAST MAITLAND

TO be disposed of, with immediate possession, the Lease and Stock-in-Trade, on very advantageous terms; the business a prosperous one, and the situation first-rate; with a good family house; the whole well adapted for any respectable person with moderate means, wishing to commence in a country store. 6662

MOST IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, for the Term of Five Years, a HOUSE and STORES, situated in one of the best situations in the colony, situated in the town of Gundagai, in the line of Mr. Charles Simpson, the Rose Inn. Comprising as follows:—

1 Store, 36 feet by 20
1 Parlour, 1 sitting-room, 1 bed-room, 15 ft. long,
1 Large detached kitchen,
Stable, and large hut, together with a large garden.

This is one of the best opportunities that could offer itself for a capitalist, and possession will be given immediately. For further particulars inquire at the Stores, Gundagai; or, of Mr. EMANUEL CRABB, Golden Fleece, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

The stock of the stores to be taken at a fair valuation. 6430

TO BUTCHERS.—About Eighty (80) Head of Fat Cattle for sale at Lachlan Vale, Appin.

April 24. 7146

WOOL, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash buyer of Wool; or will make liberal advances on WOOL or PRODUCE, consigned to his friends in England.

Wools re-packed and sorted.

THOMAS HOLT, JUN.

244 136, George-street South.

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, or will make liberal Cash advance thereon, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.

COOPER AND HOLT, Waterloo Warehouse.

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.

ROBERT HOW AND CO.,

9560 Lower George-street.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby cautioned not to trespass on my cattle run, situated on the northern branch of the Lower Lachlan, and known as Wallandra, commencing at my stockmen's hut, and extending downwards twenty miles by the Lachlan River,—as all persons found trespassing thereon after this notice will be prosecuted.

W. H. SUTTOR.

Brucedale, April 6. 6971

BARQUE TAM O'SHANTER.—All accounts against the said ship must be rendered in duplicate, by noon, This Day. Any account sent in after will not be paid.

R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.

Tuesday, April 25. 7060

TENDERS FOR COALS.—Tenders are requested for the supply of from 300 to 400 tons of the Best Newcastle Coal, to be delivered alongside the ship Euphrates.

JAMES MONRO, Commander.

Campbell's Wharf, April 24. 7087

WANTED, in a central part of the City, a furnished parlour and bedroom. Address, stating terms, to B. W., *Herald* Office. 7141

...ED.—Wanted to ... Head of Cattle for shipm... ...ered in Sydney within ...

...RNIN, ...ueen-street.

7081

TO MEDIC... —Required for the barque Lo... ...oceeding to China, a Surgeon. Apply to C...ptain WILLIAMSON, on board.

April 24. 7155

WANTED, several Married Couples, Female Servants, a Laundress, Housemaids, Nursemaids, Girls, Lads, &c.

DISENGAGED:—

Shepherds, Hutkeepers, Farm Labourers, Ploughmen, Dairymen, Gardeners, Rough Carpenters, and several Mechanics.

At H. BRIMMER'S,

Sydney General Registry Office for Servants, Bathurst-street, near Hyde Park. Established February, 1844.

N.B.—Tuscan and straw bonnets cleaned and altered by Mrs. BRIMMER, on the lowest terms.

An apprentice wanted; no premium required. 7185

WANTED, a Married Couple, (without incumbrance), the man as Groom and Coachman, and the woman as Cook and Housemaid. For particulars apply to Mrs. CHURCH, Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point. 7148

WANTED, two labouring men accustomed to ploughing and general farm work: one must be used to driving bullocks. Apply at ARMSTRONG'S Veterinary Establishment, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets. 7178

WET NURSE AND COMPANION TO A LADY.—A lady, in adverse circumstances, is desirous of a situation as a companion to a lady, and having just lost her infant, would also act as wet nurse. The most respectable references will be given. Address M. E. O., *Herald* Office. 7158

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen, from Mr. C. O'BRIEN'S Paddock, on the Murrumbidgee, on the night of the 13th April, a Black Pony, with a switch tail, four white feet, and a white face, branded H on near shoulder, J under the saddle on the same side; the property of one of the shepherds on the establishment; supposed to have been taken in the direction of the Lachlan or Bathurst districts. Any person giving information to the recovery of the horse, shall receive the reward of Two Pounds; and by lodging the thief in one of Her Majesty's goals, shall receive the reward of Four Pounds.

All letters concerning the horse to be addressed to Mr. C. M'Laren, Murrumbidgee, by Yass, shall be immediately attended to.

7056 JOHN CUNNANE.

£2 REWARD.—Lost, a chestnut Horse, with saddle and bridle, docked tail, branded FF on near shoulder, was last seen near the new Military Barracks. Whoever brings the same to Brinkley's Stables, George-street, opposite the Market, will receive the above reward. 7186

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.—A warrant having been issued by the Bench of Magistrates, at Hartley, for the apprehension of the man described below, on a charge of stealing a horse from me, this is to give notice that the above reward will be paid by me, to the person or persons instrumental in apprehending and convicting him, and recovering my property.

DESCRIPTION:—

Name, Matthew Yates; a low set man; about five feet seven inches; red face; hair, brown; whiskers, small carroty; age, between thirty and forty; dress, black hat, blue coat lined with tartan, velvet collar, white moleskin trousers, and plush blue waistcoat.

Horse.—Between dark bay and brown, slightly hipped on the mounting side, small sore on back, heavy head, black points, no white marks about him, branded single A on the off shoulder, four years old, switch tail, about fifteen hands, general appearance good for a saddle horse.

7063 ANDREW LOFTUS.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost from the Billibong Creek, about eight months since, a dark brown mare, heavy with foal, switch tail, JC near shoulder, IT under saddle near side, RB off side; bought from a man named John M'Clusky. The above reward will be paid on delivery to Mr. WM. CONNOLLY, Albury Store, Albury, Hume River. 5436

TO LET, that delightfully-situated and commodious family residence in Cumberland-street, lately occupied by Mrs. Watkins, and adjoining the residence of Mr. Sheriff Young. It is in excellent repair, and fit for immediate occupation. For particulars apply to

MR. JOHN MORRIS,

At the Albion Coal and Timber Wharf,

6844 Bottom of Market-street

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.—To Let a Public House, with immediate possession, if desired. Its situation for business is undeniable, and the money required for the going in a mere trifle, and for which the party taking it gets more than the value for his money. Apply to

JOHN HART,

General Agent and Broker,

No. 133, King-street, the same premises as the *Chronicle* Newspaper Office. 7138

TO LET, two Houses in the most healthy part of Sydney, situated in Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point. For particulars enquire on the premises. 6514

TO BE LET, the dwelling-house No. 321, Castlereagh-street, containing five rooms, kitchen and cellar, with the water laid on. Also, the house No. 32, Elizabeth-street South, containing five rooms, with detatched kitchen, &c. Entry may be had immediately. Apply at the Office of Mr. MOREHEAD, O'Connell-street. 6947

BALMAIN.—MOORFIELD, EVREVALE, and SHANNON GROVE Cottages, are now vacant, and will be let to respectable families upon such terms as will induce them to become permanent and careful tenants.

These premises are very commodious, of genteel appearance, and finished in the neatest possible cottage style; have fruit and vegetable gardens, and a plentiful supply of good water.

Apply to Mr. BLAKE, at Mount Shamrock. 7135

TO LET, three Houses in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite to Mr. Baptist's Garden. Each contains a dining, drawing, and two bed-rooms, with detached kitchen, and servant's room: there is abundance of spring water on the premises, and stabling can be had if required. The gardener at the rear will shew the houses, and further information can be had by applying to W. THURLOW, Esq., Pitt-street, or to

JAMES W. BARRETT,

Hunter-street,

Opposite the Union Bank.

April 5. 5987

THE ROYAL HOTEL, GOULBURN,

TO LET, for a term of years, as may be agreed on. Security will be required for the rent. In consequence of the proprietor wishing to retire from business, and immediate possession can be given if required. For further particulars see advertisement of *Sydney Morning Herald*, March 10th. All letters addressed to the proprietor must be pre-paid.

S. MOSES.

Goulburn, March 15. 182

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

APRIL 23. — Governor Phillip, Government brig, 188 tons, Captain Handley, from Norfolk Island the 12th instant. Passengers—Major Harrold, Mrs. Harrold, Mr. and Mrs. Sir, and two children, Mr. Sebergh; one sergeant, and thirteen rank and file of the 96th Regiment, four of the 11th Regiment, two women; and ten prisoners of the Crown.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY. — Coquette and William, for Auckland; Ann Mary, for Moreton Bay.

TO-MORROW. — Rattlesnake and Bramble, for Torres Straits; Tam o'Shanter, for Rockingham Bay, Port Essington, and Batavia; Wanderer and Diana, for Port Phillip.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 23.—Peacock, 15, Chapman, from the Hawkesbury, with 130 bushels wheat, 660 bushels maize; Australia, 45, Williams, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 23.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Cecilia, 44, Lambert, for the Richmond River, in ballast; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley, for Newcastle, in ballast; Australia, 45, Williams, for Newcastle, in ballast.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follow:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Coquette, and William, this day, at noon.

FOR PORT PHILLIP.—By the Wanderer, and Diana, this evening, at six.

FOR PORT ESSINGTON AND BATAVIA. — By the Tam o' Shanter, this evening, at six.

FOR LONDON.—By the Pandora and Midlothian, to-morrow evening, at six.

FOR THE INDIAN PORTS AND ENGLAND (OVERLAND).—By the Herald, for Ceylon, on Saturday evening next, at six.

The Governor Phillip has returned to this port for the purpose of conveying to Hobart Town the remaining thirty convicts at Cockatoo Island, chargeable on the Home Government. The ten prisoners now on board are men that have served a probation at Norfolk Island, and on their arrival at Hobart Town, will receive tickets-of-leave. Captain Blosse, 11th Regiment, has succeeded Major Harrold as Commandant at Norfolk Island. The whaling barque Macquarie, of Hobart Town, was off Norfolk Island on the 9th instant, three months out, clean.

The Calliope, 26, Captain Edward Stanley, is ordered home from New Zealand, to be paid off, if her presence be not urgently required on that division of the East India station.

The barque Eleanor Lancaster sailed from Newcastle for Auckland, on Sunday last.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

April.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
25	TUESDAY	6 35	5 25	1 21	1 52

Moon, last quarter, 36 m. to 1, A.M., April 27.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

MR. WENTWORTH AND LAW REFORM.

LITTLE as we have ever esteemed Mr. WENTWORTH, as a pure and self-denying patriot, we never until lately thought that we should have to charge him with positive child murder. We do not here speak of a vulgar child of flesh and blood, but of that nobler production, a bantling of the brain. To drop metaphor, we allude to Mr. BREWSTER's defunct, and now by some persons nearly forgotten Bill, for the amalgamation of the legal profession. It has been matter of surprise to many,—not so to us,—that nothing should have been heard of this Bill, since it was so confidingly delivered over, some time back, to a Select Committee, with Mr. WENTWORTH at its head, to take evidence, and report upon the general subject.

From the first moment that the Bill was thus provided for, we took a mental leave of it, as a thing of this world. We no more expected to see it again, than we should expect again to see a lamb, which has been delivered over to a wolf, in order that he might examine and report upon its fitness for our own table; or than, we should again hope to enjoy the society of a friend, who has been committed to a full consultation of doctors. Mr. WENTWORTH was too violently opposed to the measure from the outset, to be able to give it a fair consideration in Committee. From any favourable or even impartial disposition, therefore, which he could bring to the proposition of Mr. BREWSTER, no one could derive a spark of hope. As little could we expect from any quality in Mr. WENTWORTH, akin to that feeling which men commonly call Patriotism. Not that he is, at all times regardless of the best interests of the country; for he has on occasions been Patriotic enough, when the public good has squared with his own interest. It does not appear that he loves his country less, but that he loves himself more. His Patriotism is as a very thin coating of some composition article, over a solid bulk of mere WENTWORTH. He will never, perhaps, like QUINTUS CURTIUS, ride into a gulf for the public good; but he will always save his country when the operation is not too expensive.

According to our own former expectations then in this matter, we can scarcely say we are disappointed. Mr. WENTWORTH has not deceived us at all. The Bill consigned to him and to the Committee,—we might almost say to him, alone, for practically, almost the whole inquiry seems to have been abandoned to him,—was one, for the purpose of enabling counsel and attorneys to practise alike, and indifferently, in both branches of the profession. This Bill is burked; and in its place, Mr. WENTWORTH presents us with another, as unlike it,—we will not say in principle, for Mr. WENTWORTH's measure has no principle of any kind to recommend it,—but in substance and effect, as one thing can be unlike another. Very likely, however, Mr. WENTWORTH may think his own production sufficient to pass, with the "coarse discrimination" of country members, as an ample measure of law reform. Let us then compare the two measures with each other, and see whether the public have any reason to be enamoured with the member for Sydney's ill-favoured changeling.

The public want good and cheap law. The one simple consideration upon which we based all our former arguments for the passing of Mr. BREWSTER's measure was, that it was calculated to render the services of lawyers both cheaper and more efficient; cheaper, in that multitude of cases, in which one intelligent man of law is sufficient for all purposes from the beginning to the end of the suit; more efficient, in that it offered the public the means of coming into immediate communication with all the most efficient of both branches of the profession, and thus tightening the bonds of professional responsibility. After all, as we have so frequently before contended, a lawyer of any kind, be he barrister, or be he attorney, is but the agent of his principal the client. Mr. BREWSTER's Bill had for its object the bringing in every case in which the client might desire it, the principal and the agent together; and the amalgamation of the two branches of the profession, was the mean by which this end was to be effected. Even if we had not, as we have, the highest authority with us upon this point—we mean that of JEREMY BENTHAM, by far the most profound and philosophic Jurist of modern times—we could not be blind to the vast advantages which must necessarily accrue to clients, from their being allowed to have immediate communication with the lawyers who are to advise, and who are to conduct their clients' causes in Court. If in heavy cases more counsel than one or two are required, why they must be had. More money will buy more lawyers, as it will buy more of anything else. All we have ever said is, that amalgamation would greatly cheapen the common run of suits, which are the bulk of the business commenced in the Court. Mr. WENTWORTH himself virtually admitted as much, in the first debate upon the Amalgamation Bill, by declaring, that South Australia was until lately a beggarly province, which could not support the cost of a sepatate bar. In our opinion, New South Wales can no more support a separate bar, as it ought to be supported, than can South Australia. And it appears to us, that the unanimously signed petition already sent to the Council upon this subject, sufficiently attests that whatever Mr. WENTWORTH's notions upon this subject may be, the citizens of Sydney have no ambition to stagger under unnecessary burthens, merely for the purpose of showing that they can bear them.

Now, what are the beneficial changes which would be effected if Mr. WENTWORTH's Bill were to become law? Colonial youth, under certain regulations, would be admitted to the bar without a previous education in England; attorneys would be allowed to practise as barristers, in criminal cases at the Circuits, and at Quarter Sessions; and either barristers or attorneys might quit their own branch of the profession for the practice of the other. This is the sum total of the Bill.

The only part of it, which seems to have any reference to the wishes and interests of the public, is the portion relating to the admission of colonial youth to the bar. All the rest is as if it had been drawn to meet the views merely of members of the profession. Mr. WENTWORTH seems to think that if barristers and attorneys can get leave to exchange into each other's ranks, that all further discussion of the subject, upon public grounds, will cease. Perhaps it is natural for the WENTWORTH public virtue, thus to reason with itself. But for own parts we must tell Mr. WENTWORTH that his Bill, to use the good, plain, downright word of THOMAS CARLYLE, is "a sham." It does nothing at all for the public. It leaves the monster nuisance untouched. Should the country gentlemen, who have already been hoodwinked in this matter, vote for this Bill, they will pass a measure, which in its working, must unjustly aggrandise the lower, at the expense of the higher branch of the profession, without saving one sixpence to the pockets of the public.

In every cause in Court,—in every trumpery motion,—in every simple case of goods sold and delivered, in every case on a promissory note, or a bill of exchange,—in every case in which Counsel's opinion is required, even on the simplest points, the public must still pay Attorney *and* Barrister. A bill of costs must in every case, grow and swell into what Mr. DANGAR with feeling energy calls "a frightful document." This is the worthless measure which Mr. WENTWORTH now offers to the colony, in lieu of the really valuable one, which he has for reasons best known to himself, been mainly instrumental in defeating, and destroying.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE W. A. PUREFOY, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Goodman Hart, a first meeting was held, but no claim was proved.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Panton and Co., a first meeting, at half past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of W. E. Rowland, a second meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of C. H. Hill, an adjourned second meeting, at 1 P.M.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of S. Elliott, an adjourned single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of Robert Cooper, junior, an adjourned second meeting, at noon.

THE RYDE REGATTA.

THE second regatta instituted by the residents of Kissing Point, Concord, Lane Cove, and other localities on the Parramatta River, came off yesterday. This regatta having now undergone the ordeal of a second "meet," and that showing a vast improvement on the preceding one of 1847, may now be said to be firmly established, and will naturally be looked for as a part of "the customs and usages" of the colony on an Easter Monday, as "Epping Hunt" is on that day in England. Perhaps, though the more correct name to be applied to this regatta would be that of a general fête champetre given by those dwelling in this locality to their friends in Sydney and Parramatta, for on that promontory of land formerly know as Commissary Williamson's Point, but in later days distinguished from its singular castellated but roofless building as Levy's Folly, (by the way, wind and weather have left only a vestige of what it once was,) there were innumerable dejeuners spread from the aristocratic embowered alcove, where viands were displayed in first-rate style, down to the homely damper and beef, with a glass of ale, on the green turf. In fact, both with high and low, rich and poor, there appeared to be but one feeling prevailing [illegible] of unbounded hospitality, and [illegible] to make all visitors, on returning [illegible] homes, express the conviction that [illegible] passed a pleasant and a happy day. [illegible] arrangements of the regatta there was very great improvement on the preceding one; the competing boats, from the course laid down for them by the Committee, were not for a moment out of sight, so that their gains and losses were seen by all, and there was consequently no crowding by boats, which too not only spoils, when a sailing craft is running free, the race, but has several times led to accidents attended with disastrous results. The day was a beautiful one, but as there is "nothing perfect" or "no pleasure without alloy," there was one drawback, and an especially great one at a regatta—there was not even a puff or a breath of wind, and although the wood (spritsail) boats (the second match), the sailing yachts, (fourth match), and sailing skiffs (sixth match), duly started at their appointed hours, only a few boats of the former and one of the latter had come in at sunset; and as some of the competitors in the respective races entered protests on sundry grounds of objection, the report of them must be deferred. It is also to be regretted that there were no entrances for the proposed fifth match, being the whaleboats belonging to, and by, crews from the whalers in port, with the usual gear. The Regatta Committee, however, did their best, but fruitlessly, to get up a match in its place, but owing to disputes amongst owners of boats, of different classes to agree on a "give and take" arrangement, their endeavours were without avail.

There are consequently only four matches to report.

First Match.—First prize £5; second prize £2. For Racing Gigs pulled by four oars, to start from the flag vessel moored off Levy's Folly, round a boat moored off Charity Point, passing on the south, rounding on the north side, passing the flag vessel north side, and round a boat anchored off Breakfast Point, passing on the north, and returning on the south side back to the flag vessel, passing her on the south side.

For this race the following boats were entered and came in—

Flirt, Bonnefin, tricolour	1
Leander, Carry, red, white, red	2
Sons of the Thames, Meehan, green	Nowhere.

At the start the Flirt took the lead, followed at a boat's length astern by the Leander, who left the Sons of the Thames all behind. This position was maintained until the rounding of Charity Point, between which and the flag ship there was a slight gain by the Sons of the Thames on the Leander, whilst the Flirt considerably increased her distance, and her crew then began to take it very easy until nearing Breakfast Point, when perceiving the Leander, by hard pulling, was making something like an attempt which left the Sons of the Thames hull down, to come near her, she shot ahead, and came in first, easy, whilst the Leander contrived to make a good second; the Sons of the Thames being nowhere.

Third Match.—First prize, £5; second prize, £2; same course as the first match; being for boats of the class of ships' gigs, pulling four oars. In addition to the four boats which started, the Jane was entered, but drawn, and the race therefore lay between—

No Go, Wicks, blue	1
Jenny Lind, Digby, red	distanced
Creeping Jenny, Green, blue with gold letters	2
Pelter, Nicholson, Blue Peter	3

This was an excellent race—all got away well together, keeping so until reaching Charity Point, where the No-Go got slightly ahead, and Creeping Jenny followed her, and then broke one of her toll-pins, but nothing daunted, increased strength seemed to be given to the oars, and as the Pelter was about making a pass a second pin gave way, but her difficulties apparently inspired perseverance, and the Creeper was abreast with the Pelter on passing the flag ship, on arriving at which Jenny Lind found herself so far astern that she "downed her flag" and retired in harbour. The No-Go being evidently safe for coming in first, the race lay between the Creeping Jenny and the Pelter, which got a-head before arriving at Breakfast Point, but no sooner was this rounded, than Creeping Jenny's crew laid to to work, and so exerted themselves that she came in scarcely a boat's length astern of the No-Go, whilst the Pelter made a decent third, and it deserves remark that whilst the No-Go was pulled by some picked males arrived at "man's estate," the Creeping Jenny's crew was composed of very youthful Australians. An objection was made respecting this race, it being alleged that the No-Go was not of the class of ship's gigs.

7th Match.—First prize, £3; second prize, £1; for skiffs pulled with two oars by amateurs—the same course as the first match. The boats entered and which were started were—

Paddy Whack, R. Mackey, tricolor	2
Blue Bell, Green, blue with gold letters	1
Johnny Come-first, Underwood, black	3

Blue Bell at starting got a boat's length a-head of Paddy and Johnny Come-first, which kept abreast until Charity Point, when Paddy shot away, and neared Blue Bell then four boats length a-head; on passing the Flag-ship Blue Bell had been gained on by Paddy, whom Johnny had also lessened the distance between, but before reaching Breakfast Point Blue Bell and Paddy had both displayed skill and muscle, and closely following each other, came in, leaving Johnny Come-*first* so distanced as to become Johnny Come-*last*.

Eighth Match.—A gig and dingy race, prize £2. The gig not under twenty feet; the man in the dingy to be caught by the bowman in the gig within twenty minutes. The prize was competed for between the gig Jenny Lind, Digby, owner, and the Devil, Green, owner, who pulled her.

A match of this description is always a popular and a very laughable one, but in the present much skill was displayed by Green, who gave the gig such an "in and out" manœuvring, such a multiplicity of sharp turns, that in eleven minutes he had so thoroughly dodged, the gig that her crew gave up and lay on their oars. As the time for the match was twenty minutes, Green passed the remaining nine in showing at what rate of speed he could "walk the waters," before he came in to the flag ship for his prize.

In concluding the report it would be unfair to omit acknowledging the excellent arrangements made by the Committee, and the efficient manner in which they were carried out, as also not to notice that one of these was procuring the attendance of the 99th Band, which was stationed at Levy's Folly, and there is further to add that not the slightest disorder occurred, either on land or afloat, during the eight hours the Regatta occupied.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at eleven o'clock, Toys, Fancy Baskets, Dolls, Hats, Boots, Sticks; at a-quarter past eleven o'clock, Glassware, Drapery Goods, German Silver, and Plated Goods.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At the City Mart, at eleven o'clock, Books, Furniture, Paint Oils, Cement, Herrings, Tobacco, Vinegar.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at eleven o'clock, Brewery, Cottage, and Stores, at Windsor.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Yards, opposite Cooper's Distillery, Parramatta-street, at 2 o'clock, Fat Wethers.

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at 12 o'clock, Mares and Horses.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at eleven o'clock, General Merchandise.

MR. R. N. HOOD. — On the Premises, M'Guire's Buildings, opposite the Haymarket, at eleven o'clock, Household Furniture.

CRICKET.—The match between eleven of the Currency Club and eleven picked from the colony was commenced yesterday on the Racecourse; but the former had had only one innings before it became necessary from the late hour of the afternoon to postpone the conclusion of the match until 1 P.M. to-day, when it will be resumed—the Currency having to make above 110 runs to win. There was a more numerous assemblage on the Race-course than has been seen for some years past.

CITY MAGISTRATES. — Aldermen Wilshire and Thurlow took part in the police business yesterday. The former gentleman was on the roster for the day; Mr. D. Allan, the other magistrate for the day, was not present. The gentlemen summoned for to-day are Messrs. John Campbell and William Dawes.

STEALING ON BOARD SHIP.—On Sunday afternoon, Captain Stericker, of the schooner [illegible]eth Jane, lying at the Commercial [illegible], gave a man named Frederick Hall into custody of the police, on suspicion of stealing a superfine blue cloth coat, and one of [illegible] from the cabin of his vessel on Saturday [illegible]. The charge came on for hearing before the [illegible] Office yesterday, but Captain [illegible] which the [illegible]ded it to the Water Police Court.

COMMITTAL.—It will be recollected that on the 13th instant a man named Moore was apprehended by constable Egan, on suspicion of having stolen a turkey which he was carrying along Pitt-street, but as no claim was made by any person for the bird, he was subsequently discharged from custody. On Saturday last a blanket was stolen from off a line at Captain Chilcott's residence, Double Bay, and on the following day Moore was seen taking a blanket from under some sand, not far from Captain Chilcott's, by Captain Banks, who having heard of the robbery, and having for some time entertained suspicions as to Moore's method of obtaining his subsistence, took him to Captain Chilcott, who identified the blanket as his. Moore was subsequently apprehended on this charge, and was yesterday committed to take his trial for the robbery. Immediately on his committal for this offence, Mr. Maurice Stack, of Double Bay, was put into the witness box, who deposed to having missed a turkey, and to his belief that the bird taken out of the possession of Moore by constable Egan was his (Stack's) property. Moore was then committed to take his trial for this offence also.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. Kosten, of Pitt-street, butcher, was broken into on Friday night, and about £6 in money, with five promissory notes amounting to about £7, stolen from a desk in the shop.

PROPERTY IN WINDSOR.—We are requested to remind purchasers that Mr. Samuel Lyons will sell, this day, at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, the valuable premises at Windsor, as advertised in our columns, comprising buildings suitable for a brewery, and dwelling houses, &c.—*Communicated.*

We are requested by Mr. Stubbs to draw the attention of carcass, and the cutting up butchers, and shippers to New Zealand, of the sale at his Cattle Yards, opposite Cooper's Distillery, at two o'clock this day, of 590 very fine fat wethers, in lots.—*Communicated.*

We are requested by Mr. Stubbs to remind shippers of fat wethers to New Zealand that he will sell 590 head to-day, at his yards, at 2 P.M., without reserve.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BATHURST.

POLICE OFFICE, MONDAY, 17.—Stephen Brannagar, in custody on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, was this day brought before the Court, tried under the Vagrant Act, and sentenced to three months in Bathurst Gaol with hard labour.

HORSE STEALER.—John Wright was this day (17th) brought before the Court charged with horse stealing; he had been apprehended in Sydney, and forwarded under escort of the Mounted Police; he was remanded to the gaol for safe custody. There are several charges of horse stealing against him, he being one of the most notorious characters in that way ever known in these districts; he has been twice tried at the assizes here for similar offences, but had the luck to escape conviction, in consequence of some informality in the indictments, or from defects in evidence produced at his trial. The police have been on the look out for this gentleman for the last three years, and have some times come on his track, and been within a few hundred yards of him, but he had generally an excellent horse; and being a fearless rider, he has hitherto set pursuit at defiance.

LICENSING MEETING.—The annual meeting for licensing publicans for this district was held on the 18th instant. The magistrates present on the occasion were, the police magistate, T. J. Hawkins, William Lane, J. W. Lowe, J. B. Richards, and E. Sutherland, Esqrs. The usual certificates were granted to the undermentioned individuals: — James Arthur, Carriers' Arms, William - street; John Armstrong, Dove and Olive Branch, George-street, now in the occupation of Michael Armstrong; Michael Armstrong, Red Lion, Durham-street, now in the occupation of David Emanuel; Mary Black, Golden Fleece, Durham-street; Thomas Barnaby, Coach and Horses, Cherry-tree Hill, Mudgee Road; John Declout, Sportsman's Arms, Piper-street; William Fowler, Dan O'Connell, George-street; B. F. Hughes, Woolpack Inn, Kelso; Henry Hart, Cottage of Content, Kelso; James Howard, Crown, Meadow Flat; Maria Jones, New Inn, Green Swamp; George Luck, Marlborough Arms, Evans's Plains; John Lister, Robin Hood, Rocks, about 12 miles from Bathurst on the Wellington Road; Joseph Lewis, Queen's Arms, William-street; J. M'Guiness, Freemasons' Arms, Durham-street, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Evans; George Mills, Plough, Russell-street; D. Popelari, Elephant and Castle, George-street; N. Read, Good Woman, William-street; Henry Rotton, Victoria Inn, William-street; Lawrence Shortill, Coach and Horses, Kelso; P. Sullivan, Shamrock Inn, George-street; R. F. Weston, Plough Inn, O'Connell Plains; Lydia Yeo, White Horse, George-street. An application was made by Mr. J. Tait for the Black Bull Inn, Howick-street; refused. On what grounds we are unable to state, from these meetings the public in general, and reporters in particular, being excluded. Mr. M. Horan applied for a license for premises erected by Mr. J. Smith, near the Catholic chapel, George-street; refused.

THE LATE RACES.—We are requested to state that the Mr. Arkins, who entered horses at the Bathurst Races, is not the gentleman of that name who is Clerk of Petty Sessions at Blackman's Swamp.

THE WEATHER has continued remarkably fine since our last; but during the past week we have had sharp and severe frost at night.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE LABOURERS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to hand you copies of a correspondence which has taken place between my agents in Amoy, Messrs. Syme, Muir, and Co., and Mr. Temple Hillyard Layton, the British Consul in that port, on the subject of Coolie Emigration to Australia.

This correspondence arose from Mr. Layton reading letters on that subject published by me last year in your columns, and copied from thence into the Hongkong papers. The publication of the whole correspondence may serve to place before those in Australia who are anxious to procure labour from that quarter, the light in which such an immigration is received by the Consul at Amoy.

If a systematic colonization scheme is about being organized in the mother country if we are on the eve of receiving a copious and regular supply of emigrants from thence, I should be the last to advocate the importation of Asiatics on a large scale into the southern settlements of this continent. But as there can be no doubt that the period is not far distant when Chinese labourers will be required to colonize the northern and tropical portions of New Holland, and that probably before this year, has expired large numbers of these, as well as the people of the Indian Archipelago, may come hither in the steam ships from Singapore, it is as well that this question should be mooted openly, and that of the legality or illegality of deporting coolies of their own free will from China to any British colony be set at rest.

Trusting that this may merit your immediate attention,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOGUE.

Sydney, April 25.

British Consulate, Amoy,
23rd June, 1847.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to forward you a copy of the *Hongkong Register*, dated 15th June, 1847, in which there is published a correspondence between Mr. F. D. Syme, of your firm, and Mr. A. Bogue, of Sydney, relative to the hire and exportation of coolies from Amoy to the Australian colonies.

As the exportation of these coolies has deeply engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and as the legality of such exportation is subject to much question, I should feel obliged to you to inform me whether it is your intention to ship any coolies for any of the Australian or any other colonies, British or foreign, during the present year; and whether you at present hold any commissions or orders from any mercantile firms, either British or foreign, for that purpose; and I must also beg you to inform me whether such coolies are to be shipped in British or foreign ships, and on what terms.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
T. H. LAYTON,
Consul.

To Messrs. Syme, Muir, and Co., Amoy.

Amoy, 29th June, 1847.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter 23rd instant, requesting information on the following points: Whether it is our intention to ship any coolies for any Australian or any other British or foreign colonies, during the present year; and whether we at present hold any commissions or any orders from any mercantile firms, either British or foreign, for that purpose.

In reply, we regret we must decline answering the above queries, conceiving that information regarding business entrusted to us is the exclusive property of our constituents and ourselves.

We are of opinion that the same remarks would apply to your query regarding the terms on which we ship coolies, but as a private letter on that subject, written by our Mr. Syme, has, through the inadvertence of one of our friends been made public, we beg to refer you to copy of same, as published in the *Hongkong Register*, of 15th instant, forwarded by you to us, and which we now return. "We are aware that the exportation of coolies has deeply engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government," from the fact of our Mr. Syme having been applied to by a late member of Government for the purpose of ascertaining on what terms he would contract to forward coolies to the British West India Islands for account of Government. We therefore doubt much the correctness of your information as to the legality of such exportations being liable to much question, feeling assured that Her Majesty's Ministers would never make two enactments, one for Government and another for merchants. Further, we would submit, that should, as you say, the legality of shipping Chinese coolies by a British vessel to a British port be liable to much question, by what right does a British ship carry Chinese coolies to a foreign and a slave colony? as we need hardly remind you that within a short period back the Duke of Argyle left this for Havana with upwards of 400 on board, that she did so with your cognizance, and carried with her your port clearance, stating her cargo and destination.

In conclusion, we beg to inform you that we have no intention to enter into any commerce the legality of which may be at any time questioned by Her Majesty's Government.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
SYME, MUIR, AND CO.

To Temple Hillyard Layton, Esquire,
Her Majesty's Consul, Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy,
13th July, 1847.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter (which, in consequence of my temporary absence, did not reach me until several days after its date,) I beg leave to call your serious attention to that portion in which you decline to answer the enquiries which I have felt it to be my duty to put to you regarding the exportation of Chinese coolies.

You ground your refusal upon your own opinion, that information regarding business entrusted to you is the exclusive property of yourselves and of your constituents.

Passing over the fact that the information in the present instance, so far as it extends, has become public property by its publication upon both sides of the equator, I must tell you that you are greatly mistaken in supposing that I have not a right to demand answers to such questions relative to your commercial transactions, as I may think it to be just and right to propose to you.

In Article XII. of the Supplementary Treaty, you will find that it is expressly stipulated between Her Majesty's late Plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, and the Imperial Commissioners, "that the Consuls shall strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all persons being British subjects, trading under their superintendence."

Beyond this provision of the Supplementary Treaty, you ought to know that by British law I can call upon any owner, master, and in many cases the consignee, of a British ship to answer, under heavy penalties in case of refusal, such questions as I may address to him.

At present, I shall not persist in demanding answers to my enquiries, which have a somewhat prospective tendency to your future shipments, and as it is not absolutely necessary that they should be immediately replied to, so far as I am concerned. But I give you due and timely warning that I shall most strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize your conduct, and that of others who may, like yourselves, be engaged in any transactions relating to the shipment of coolies to any part of the world.

I beg you to believe that all attempts at undue and unnecessary secrecy in commercial transactions which come under the supervision of Government officers will only beget suspicion;—the less such secrecy is attempted the more easily is commerce usually carried on.

As you object to answer my questions, I shall defer any further scrutiny until I hear that you are engaged in some such shipment, and the consequences of your refusal, and any inconveniences which arise therefrom, will fall upon yourselves.

I cannot, however, allow, that the shipment of emigrant Chinese coolies, to distant or foreign colonies, is a purely commercial transaction.

It may be stated to be in general as a transaction which involves many political and international propositions, numerous governmental arrangements, the enactments of many wise, efficient, and salutary laws, the humane, consistent, and persevering efforts of statesmen and philanthropists: all these things and many more, cannot and will not be baffled or set at nought by the plea of that mercantile secresy which secures a profit upon opium, or which influences the shipment of shirtings.

The ten thousand men, or as many as Mr. Bogue may require, (stowed eight or ten in a bunk) cannot be treated as ten thousand bales of buckram.

In thus stating my intention and my opinion with regard to the general nature of these shipments, and reminding you of the enquiries which they will be hereafter subjected to, I cannot relieve myself from the duty of asking for the name of that late member of Her Majesty's Government who has made overtures to your Mr. Syme for the shipment of Chinese coolies to the British West India Islands, for account of Government.

You may be assured that there are not two enactments, one for the Government, another for the merchant. The law of England is both too wise and too consistent.

As therefore I require the name of this gentleman, I shall be obliged to you to forward it to me, together with copies of any correspondence in your possession respecting his application to Mr. Syme, and any further information of the number of coolies required by Her Majesty's Government, the wages proposed to be given to them, &c., &c., in the same form as I have already requested from yourselves in reference to your own shipments.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
T. H. LAYTON,
Consul.

To Messrs. Syme, Muir, and Co., Amoy.

Amoy, 19th July, 1847.

Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant.

On a careful perusal of this communication, we are surprised to find that you have left unnoticed the two most important points in our letter of 29th June.

In the first place, judging from the facts in our possession of which we informed you, viz., Mr. Syme had been applied to by a member of Government for the purpose of contracting to convey coolies on Government account to the British West India Islands, we ventured to doubt the correctness of your information, as to the legality of the exportation of coolies, being "liable to much question." In your letter, under acknowledgement, we see nothing to persuade us that our judgment on that point was ill founded. You do not inform us by what law, or by what enactment, such exportation is rendered illegal, neither do you adduce any argument to show us that it is even questionable.

Conceiving, as we do, that the duty of her Majesty's Consul not only consists in (as per Article XII. of the Supplementary Treaty) strictly watching over and carefully scrutinizing the conduct of British subjects, but also in giving them the best advice in his power on any matter connected with their occupation or business that may be at all questionable, and in pointing out to them in what their acts are likely to infringe the laws they are bound to obey, we look in vain to your letter for information how to proceed in any shipment of coolies we may hereafter make.

We are not told that past proceedings are illegal, neither are we led to believe that should we assist the Australian colonies, by furnishing them with the labour they stand so much in need of, we are committing an act that may be liable to question by her Majesty's Government.

In the second place, we brought to your notice a fact that you must be perfectly cognizant of, viz., that the British ship Duke of Argyle left this port not many months back with upwards of 400 coolies on board, bound for a slave colony, and we asked why she was permitted to do so with your permission, seeing that we were told that the legality of any shipment we might make to Australia was liable to much question.

This subject you have thought proper to leave entirely unnoticed. When we put the query we were aware that the fact was undeniable, but we did expect that some reason would have been shown for your having taken such extremely opposite views of this question.

You must be well aware that from various causes labour is at present in much demand in many of the British colonies, and, in our opinion, is as much an article of commerce as opium, shirtings, or buckram. At the same time we cannot overlook the inconsistency of a British authority sanctioning, its transmission to a Spanish and a slave colony by a British vessel, while he questions the legality of the same to a British and a free settlement.

To your remarks concerning our ground of refusal to give you such information as you require, when by publication it has become public property on both sides of the equator, we would observe that such being the case, we do not see the necessity of making it the subject of an official application to us, when you can so easily satisfy yourself by reference to the published documents.

We are perfectly aware that our conduct, and that of every British subject under your jurisdiction, is by Article XII. of the Supplementary Treaty, at all times open to your scrutiny, but we have yet to be informed that the same applies to our business also.

We are glad to observe that you do not persist in demanding an answer to your queries, as we could only have repeated our respectful refusal to satisfy them, from a feeling that they are both arbitrary and inquisitorial.

We do not think it necessary to give an opinion as to the right vested in you by British law to compel the owner, master, and in many cases the consignee of a British ship, to answer under heavy penalties such questions as you may put to them, seeing that in the matter at issue we stand in none of these positions.

We perfectly agree with you as to the impropriety of unnecessary secrecy in matters of business, but as we do not extend our supervision to the affairs of others, we are alike averse to any undue attempts to gain information regarding our own; and our relative position must be an excuse for declining to argue the question of Coolies versus Opium and Shirtings, as put forth in your letter.

The manner of stowing coolies as described by you calls forth our astonishment and sympathy; we would fain hope, however, that in this particular your credulity has been imposed upon, and that the eight or ten men stowed in a bunk may on enquiry turn out mere "men of buckram."

We do not think that the gentleman referred to in our last letter intended his communication with Mr. Syme to be officially transmitted to Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy, and until we have his permission to do so must decline putting you in possession of that information also.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
SYME, MUIR, AND CO.

To Temple Hillyard Layton, Esq.,
Her Majesty's Consul, Amoy.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—A writer in your paper of this day, under the signature of "Truth," favours the public with a *bouncer* of considerable magnitude, which ought not to pass without exposure. He quotes our respected city member, Mr. Wentworth, as having said that he had been told, from undoubted authority, that meat killed at Black-wattle Swamp *would not keep to be brought to Sydney.* Referring to your report of the debate on Mr. Grant's motion, as published in your paper of Wednesday last, I find the honorable and learned member's words to have been as follow:—"He was told by parties who know it as a fact, who had had daily experience of it, that meat killed at Black-wattle Swamp and brought into Sydney, a distance of about a mile, *would not keep so long as meat killed in Sydney by six hours.*" No one can be more solicitous than myself respecting the health of the city, nor more desirous of having incurable nuisances removed, but I cannot silently allow our representative to be mis-represented. I think that both Messrs. Wentworth and Bland deserve thanks for their interference with this question, and I am sure that every one who considers impartially the speeches delivered by them on Monday evening last will be of the opinion that their object has been to promote the *general good* rather than to pander to the interested views of a few suburban landholders.

As they at present exist, some of the slaughter-houses may undoubtedly be considered a nuisance, but the nuisance admits of a very simple remedy—clean water and plenty of it, and a daily inspection of the slaughter-houses by a proper officer. I trust that mere clamour and unproved assertions will not be suffered to outweigh common sense in this business, and that the poor citizens of Sydney may not be deprived of the advantage of cheap food because a few perfumed dandies cannot endure that the butchers—those "ill-taught knaves unmannerly, should bring a slovenly unhandsome *carcass* betwixt the wind and their nobility."

I am, Gentlemen, &c.,

A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

April 24.

[The proprietors of slaughter-houses may rest assured that they must move; they may sneer at "dandies" for objecting to the continuance of the existing nuisances, but no man can walk along Sussex-street and not admit that the noisome stench must be injurious to health.—EDS.]

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

THE currency debate concluded in a very different tone from that in which it commenced. The law which was pronounced faultless by a high authority on Tuesday, was admitted on Friday, by a still higher authority, to have failed in accomplishing one of the leading objects for which it was enacted. There was a remarkable harmony in the opinions expressed by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel. The former, indeed, has less faith in the efficacy of any self-acting mechanism for the regulation of our monetary system, and is evidently meditating the kind of reform which is really wanted, namely, an improved system of management in the Bank of England; but both are plainly agreed that the law cannot remain in its present state, and that the question as to what change shall take place is to be settled by the intended inquiry. Into that inquiry we have no doubt that both of those eminent statesmen will go with a real desire to correct their previous conclusions by the facts which it may bring before them. Sir R. Peel seems to us to have made concessions as large as could, at the present time, be fairly expected from him. He acknowledges that his scheme has not worked, as he hoped it would, in preventing violent monetary disturbance, and he cordially approves, as we always believed he would, of the ministerial interference on the 25th of October. We cannot but regret that the effect of such avowals should have been impaired by an attempt to cast a good deal of unmerited censure upon the Bank directors, and by the repetition of an argument about the restraint on country issues, which involves some of the most obvious fallacies of former years respecting the influence of the bank-note circulation. * * * Sir Robert Peel puts out his strength in the argument for maintaining the gold standard, and ensuring the constant convertibility of bank-notes. The question upon this point is only a question of means to an end. Let the controversy be narrowed to this single issue, and the act of 1844 cannot long survive. We will not dwell upon the evidence furnished by the events of October of the new dangers to the principle of convertibility which that act created. What would have been the security for convertibility if the accounts of the 23rd of October had been published without a previous suspension of the law, and if, as a natural consequence, the deposit branch of the Bank of England had been compelled to close its doors? There would have been a discredit of all bank-notes, and a run for gold, which would soon have drained the issue department. But grant that the act of 1844 ensures a check upon the export of gold at a certain stage—what is that check? A stoppage of discounts. This is all that the act of 1844 ensures. The question is—Can we devise no better remedy? Legislative skill must be surely deficient, if the best contrivance that we can think of for keeping enough of gold in the country for the payment of notes, is one which violently stops the whole movement of credit, and paralyses the most essential operation of industry and commerce.

(From the Times.)

For its particular purpose and occasion Sir R. Peel's speech on Friday night was a most overwhelming appeal to the common sense, the recollections, and the honesty of the British parliament and public. One almost regrets such a waste of power on so puny an opposition. For the present generation at least, the principle of a metallic standard and a convertible currency, or, in other words, of public faith, may be safely backed against a "fluctuating standard," or any other scheme for ringing the changes on the property of the national creditor. If any alteration should be made in the act of 1844 it will not be in the direction of laxity. That act stands thoroughly vindicated from all positive share in the blame of the present distress. But the triumphant tone and effect of Sir Robert's address render it all the more necessary to except that which we think ought to be excepted from his triumph. On one important point he has shown himself singularly inconsistent, faltering, and obscure. He has not only to defend, but to reconcile his statements. It is when we come to his account of the causes which led to "the recent commercial distress," that we detect the weaker points in the character of our great financial statesman. Those causes with some ingenuity he resolves into a trio. The first of these is the terrible visitation which has compelled us to spend, it is estimated, £33,000,000 in the importation of food in fifteen months. We agree with Sir Robert, and with every man of common understanding, who has adverted to this fact, that under any circumstances whatever it must have caused the most serious inconvenience to trade. The second of the three causes is "the exhaustion of capital in consequence of our improvident commercial engagements." This is ranked with the first. "It is evident," says the Right-Honorable Baronet, "that it required the country to put forth all its energies to enable it to bear the double spontaneous blow." Would not any one suppose from the words themselves that "our improvident commercial engagements" meant chiefly our railways? Such, however, is far from Sir Robert's intention. He expressly excludes railways from this class of causes, and proceeds to mention them as a class by themselves, assigning to them the last and least place in the origin of our difficulties. * * * *

But for railways the commerce of the country would have gone on for years without any considerable check. The merchants have improvidently accommodated their arrangements to a state of abundant capital. They have borrowed when borrowing was cheap, and having once borrowed they were obliged to borrow again. They made the bill-broker a sleeping partner in their business, and thought he would always sleep as sound as he did two or three years back. Unhappily for them the railways woke him to a sense of higher profits. They were supplanted by a rival customer, first very keen, then very desperate. By and by they milked the milch cow in vain. The money-market was dry, and they perished with a thirst to which they had foolishly habituated their trade. Had not the floating capital of the country been engaged for railways, or actually sunk, the excess of imports, even the irruption of foreign sugar, would have been taken up by legitimate speculation. As it is, the importers and consignees of foreign produce have been obliged to part with it at any price for money to fulfil their engagements; they have thus beaten down the market, and dragged one another into the gulf.

(From the Morning Post.)

The Traitor of Tamworth, in his accustomed magniloquent manner, says to the House of Commons: "I hope that a regard for your own character—a regard for justice—a regard for the permanent interest of the country, and a regard and consideration for those who live by industry and the wages of labour, will induce this House of Commons to uphold the standard which, after long suffering, has been established by the wisdom and justice of Parliament." Fine words these, and uttered, we doubt not, with sufficient solemnity of intonation, and sufficient elaboration of manner. But this is the very same sort of sentence which we have heard from the same solemn pretender upon all those occasions when the failure of his currency schemes has been under consideration. Did he not tell us, in 1819, that those who lived by the wages of labour were to have their condition greatly improved by the change of the law which was then made? Have we not been in repeated circumstances of internal domestic disaster since then, and have we not been over and over again obliged to suspend the Peel currency schemes, lest they who live by the wages of labour should die of distress and starvation? In 1844, were we not informed by the modest author of the Bank Charter Bill, who then found it convenient to omit all reference to the state of things in 1822, 1825, 1836, and 1839, that he was about to confer upon the country the very great benefit of a compliment and completion of the Act of 1819? Did he not then tell us of the security and prosperity which it would afford; how it would prevent the recurrence of the pressure and difficulty which had been experienced at former periods; and how much they who lived by industry and the wages of labour would benefit by his legislation? Fine words, we say again, but where are the beneficial results? Where shall we find the evidence of a better condition of those who live by industry and upon the wages of labour? If there be any one point more than another upon which men of conflicting political views are agreed in opinion, it is upon the deterioration of the general condition of the working classes of these kingdoms within the last thirty years. Their information is indeed extended and the feelings of more civilised life have made considerable progress among them, but they live worse than they did. Notwithstanding all the increase of our productive powers, the people are less well fed, and less well clothed, than they were thirty years ago. They have not half the ability to pay taxes they had thirty years ago. They cannot, by their best exertions, obtain for their share so large a portion of the wealth created by labour as they did thirty years ago. The rich have greater advantages over them than they had thirty years ago. Let the right honorable, but not particularly honest, member for Tamworth, ask his benevolent friend, Mr. Sidney Herbert, on the subject, and he will learn from him (unless the gentleman have, upon that subject, as upon some others, used the privilege of changing his mind) that in our England, for the last thirty years, the nature of progress has been that the rich have become richer and the poor poorer. This is really what "those who live by industry and the wages of labour" owe to the legislation promoted by Sir Robert Peel. Of all men who have lived in the present century, he it is who has done the most to reduce the remuneration of labour, and to make the labouring man a helpless and dependent creature. No man has done so much, or a hundredth part so much, as Sir Robert Peel has done to bring the British labourer down to the continental level of remuneration; while he has left him liable to a weight of taxation which the continental labourer has not to pay, and while he has done nothing to abate that vice of British society which gives undue honour to wealth and holds it an ignominy to be poor. Sir Robert Peel ostentatiously proclaims that he does not in the least repent of having carried the laws of 1819 and 1844. Very probably he is in this instance sincere, for the act of 1819, as his father said, added enormously to the fortune he had been enabled to accumulate under a very different state of the law, and that increased value was transmitted to his son. The act of 1844 was to confirm and secure those advantages belonging to the possession of money which had been awarded by the act of 1819. These things being considered, it is probably true that Sir Robert Peel does not repent him of having procured those acts to be passed; but sure we are that every one who lives by industry, and upon the wages of labour, has good cause to lament the fatuity of legislation which permitted those laws to be made. Their effect has been, at every moment that they had any effect at all, to fetter British industry, and to beat down its remuneration.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The tone and temper manifested by Sir Robert Peel, on Friday night, was one so utterly unbecoming, not to say unfeeling, that it seems to us to be now apropos to give that brief sketch of the rise of the two Lancashire *millionaires*, which appeared in the *Bankers' Circular* of October last, and which we declined, at that moment, to insert in the *Morning Herald*:—

"Sir R. Peel and Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd are two persons of enormous wealth, produced by an excessive use of credit. On starting in life their fathers were poor men of great faculty, bold enterprise, and good conduct; they lived to be ranked among the most conspicuous millionaires of their country, by what their sons, who inherit their wealth, would call the unwholesome use of artificial credit. Sir Robert Peel lived and carried on his works at Bury, in Lancashire; he there issued one-pound notes to pay the wages of his workmen; he also established a warehouse in London for the sale of his goods, and on that warehouse he drew what were then known in Lancashire as "pig upon bacon" bills, at two and three months' date, to pay for the raw materials of his manufacture. He forced his credit to such a degree as for a time to deprive himself of the means of paying with punctuality the duties on his calicoes, and the officers of excise held possession of his premises in Milk-street for six weeks for arrears of duties. When Messrs. Jones and Co., of Manchester, commenced the banking business there, they drew bills at two and three months' date on some relatives of the same name, who, we believe, carried on their affairs in Watling-street. When that house retired from business, Jones and Co., of Manchester, opened an account with Vere and Co., bankers in Lombard-street, and the amount of bills drawn from Manchester on this account was so large and extraordinary as to alarm Vere and Co., who hastily resolved to refuse to accept them, and they were dishonoured by non-acceptance—Vere and Co. holding, we believe, all the time, ample security, in the shape of Lancashire bills, for all that had been drawn upon them. In these circumstances Jones and Co., of Manchester—being in a thriving condition, having a prosperous business, and being necessary to the trade of the district—on consulting their friends and customers, who were called to deliberate on the case, were at once advised to open their own house in London, and be no longer dependent on the caprice of timid and cautious London bankers, who knew nothing of the great power and salutary uses of mercantile credit. This advice was adopted, and such is the origin of the firm of Jones Loyd and Co., which now stands at the head of the banking interest of the city for wealth, skilful management, and we believe, yearly professional income. What our dogmatical currency reformers, Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd and Sir R. Peel, would now call beneficial credit forced to excess, was the foundation of this eminent banking firm; and we should like to see a return made to parliament of the amount of "pig upon bacon" bills

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drawn upon it from Lancashire in every year from 1795 to 1847 inclusive."

Now, after reading this, what are we to think of a man bearing the name of Peel, who makes the House of Commons very merry by his sarcastic strictures on those London merchants, who, during the last three months, have sought the usual credit, the usual banking support; and, not receiving it, have been ruined? What shall we say to such remarks as these? No complaint is more common than that of scarcity of money—(laughter)." Before their projects can be brought to bear, their stock is gone, and their credit with it. They run about everywhere to borrow money and every body tells them that they have none to lend—(roars of laughter)." "That is the precise condition we are in at present—(laughter)." "Men find that they are liable to demands to the extent of £50,000, and have only got £5000 to meet them with, and then they exclaim, 'That infernal Act of 1844 is the cause of all our difficulties'—(much laughter). 'We want money, and the Act of 1844 prevents us from fulfilling our engagements'—(laughter)."

Now we confess that this "much laughter," and "roars of laughter," in the discussion of a subject involving the ruin of thousands, and which may plunge us, before the winter is over, into a servile war,—would make us despair of our country, if we did not call to mind that the cachination of some two dozen of humble followers will sometimes justify a report, even while the majority of the members feel disgusted, both at the jokes and the joker. "Roars of laughter"—at what? At the idea of British merchants on the brink of unforeseen ruin, "running about everywhere to borrow money—everybody answering that they have nothing to lend." How extremely funny! And who were these "poor devils" at whom Sir Robert Peel and his creatures set up such shouts of derision? Why, only a dozen or two of men in all respects Sir Robert Peel's equals, and in most his superiors. Only such men as Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., Sanderson and Co., Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., Reid, Irving, and Co., Gowers, Brothers, Littledale and Co., Birley and Co., R. Gardner, Barclays, Brothers, and a dozen more of equal rank! Every name on the list is that of one who has sat beside Sir Robert Peel in parliament, or has been entreated to do so by various constituencies. Three of these houses have, after an agony of peril, been saved; the rest, with many of nearly equal rank, have fallen into ruin. And this, forsooth, is a topic for "much laughter!" But we are vastly diminishing and underrating the misery and wretchedness which the measures of Sir Robert Peel have caused. Thousands who have not failed, and will not fail,—have had their lives shortened, and their children reduced to comparative poverty, by the frightful ordeal of the last three months. We have at this moment before our mental vision one who will fulfill every engagement, who will never appear in any bankrupt or insolvent list,—one, in fact, who cannot apply to himself this humorous description of "a man running about everywhere to borrow money." But has he not suffered? Alas! those who know him can answer that enquiry without a word having passed. The anxious, haggard look, the change of occupation, the withdrawal from useful and honourable pursuits in which he was ever foremost, tell the whole tale. We see, then, a man of far better blood than that of the Peels,—a man, too, who could reckon a score of attached friends for one of the Right Honorable Baronet's (if, indeed, Sir Robert has a friend)—a man who has done his country more service in a day than Sir Robert has done in his whole life,—we see such an one morally and physically crushed. And why?—in retribution for what misdoings? We answer,—for none whatever. Not one of Sir Robert Peel's descriptions apply to him,—yet he suffers by Sir Robert's acts, and all the compensation that is offered him, is, "much laughter" in the House of Commons! The very adroit Baronet selects with cunning, but with the most palpable dishonesty, two cases—one of a London house, of trifling importance, which failed for £50,000, while its assets were £5000;—the other, of a Liverpool bank, which lent nearly the whole of its paid-up capital to one produce-broker. And then he asks, with downright effrontery, "Are we to alter the standard of the country in order to cover or facilitate such transactions as these?" On which question there arose, we are told, "repeated cheers." But, as we said before, were it not for the recollection that fifty men can get up a good cheer or a loud laugh, we should begin to regard this new House of Commons as the most stupid assembly that had been got together in modern times. "Repeated cheers!" at a palpable, gross, shameless misstatement of the question! Who had ever said, or dreamed, that we should change the law, or even go into an inquiry, because a mismanaged Liverpool Bank had failed, or because a petty Jewish house in the city had shown a miserable balance-sheet? Did not every man in the house know full well, that the call for enquiry, the call for legislation was grounded on very different facts? What!—had we not Sir George Larpent, the Premier's co-partner in the city canvas, and with him the nephew of Sir Charles Cockerell?—had we not the Barclays—one of whom is still the Whig-member for Sunderland?—had we not Sir John Reid, who had supported Sir Robert Peel in his free-trade measures, and Mr. Irving, the son of the late member for Antrim—had we not these, and many more, brought to a sudden stand, though many of them assert the sufficiency of their property? And with all these notorious facts—to say nothing of the Littledales, Birleys, Gardners, Fletcher, Alexander, and Co.'s, was it anything less than a gross misrepresentation of the question, to select one insignificant, but very blameable case, and to ask, "Are we to cover or facilitate such transactions as these?" Had the speaker ventured to ask such a question across a dinner table of a dozen persons, in any decent society, he would have been instantly rebuked for mis-stating the question, and for plainly trying to mislead. In the House of Commons his senseless or dishonest question was greeted with "repeated cheers!" For the third time we declare, that if we could believe these cheers to have proceeded from any large portion of the house, we should be ready to despair of the country.

IRELAND.

THE PROCLAMATIONS.

Dublin, December 24.—The extraordinary *Gazette*, mentioned yesterday, was issued this morning. It contains forty eight proclamations, ten of which are directed against the entire of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, and portions of the counties of Cork, Cavan, Clare, King's, Leitrim, Longford, Roscommon, and Waterford; the remainder are the notices prescribed in the act, calling on the people to report and register their arms with the stipendiary magistrates of the several districts declared under the operation of the act.

The following is a copy of the proclamation against the baronies of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork:—

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.—A Proclamation.

"Clarendon,

"Whereas by an act passed in this present session of parliament, in the eleventh year of her Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for the better prevention of Crime and Outrage in certain parts of Ireland, until the First Day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament,' it is, amongst other things, enacted 'That whenever, in the judgment of the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, it shall be necessary for the prevention of crime and outrage, that the said act should apply to any county, county of a city, or county of a town, or any barony or baronies, half barony or half baronies, in any county at large, or any district of less extent than any barony or half barony in Ireland, it shall be lawful to and for the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by proclamation, to be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, that from and after a day to be named in such proclamation, the said act shall apply to any county, county of a city, or county of a town, or any barony or baronies, half barony or half baronies in any county at large, or district of less extent than any barony or half barony in Ireland.'

"Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, do, by this our proclamation, in pursuance and execution of the said Act, and by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, declare that from and after Wednesday, the 29th day of this present month of December, 1847, the said Act shall apply to and be in force in and for the baronies of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork.

"And of this our proclamation all justices of the peace of the said county, constables, peace officers, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice.

"Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 23rd day of December, 1847.

"Headfort, Fred. Shaw,
Fingall, John Richards,
Edward Meath, N. Ball,
Cloncurry, R. Keatinge,
F. Blackburne, Richard Moore,
E. Blakeney, Thos. Esmonde,
Thos. Lefroy, Wm. M. Somerville.

"God save the Queen."

The Ultra-Repealers are raging to-day. Lord Clarendon is denounced as a tyrant, but he is laid down comparatively easy. The full measure of abuse is heaped upon the patriotic and Popish privy councillors who have appended their autographs to the document, which is popularly termed "Clarendon's Christmas ukase." It is, according to these gentry, a gross infringement of the liberty of the subject to prevent him from assassinating his neighbours, if he be so disposed. As Dr. M'Hale defends the death denunciation of landlords by his priests, so the Conciliation Hall men stand up for the agrarian murderers. The following extracts from the Irish papers will show the spirit prevailing here:—

(From the Freeman's Journal.)

THE HUE AND CRY ACT.—THE PROCLAMATIONS.

"The first step has been taken—the proclamations under the new act have been issued—and from the 29th of this month, ten out of the thirty-two counties into which Ireland has been divided will be in the hands of the police agents, at whose discretion have been placed the property and the liberty of the people of this country."

The *Freeman* goes on at considerable length to criticise the act, and proceeds:—"Vast powers, however, will be conferred on the executive by the (Baines) clause. Every person suspected of harbouring a felon may be committed to prison, and remain there until discharged at assizes or special commission. The whole population of a proclaimed district is thus placed at the mercy of the police and the Delahunts of the Castle. The gaols may be, and no doubt will be, crammed with innocent and unoffending men; but we repeat, that, while justice and reverence for the ancient law have an abiding place on the Irish bench, and while there exists at the Irish bar a fearless advocate to elicit them, there can be no conviction under the Baines clause."

(From the Belfast Whig.)

In this country, the Lord Lieutenant will receive the cordial encouragement of every good and sensible individual, in his efforts to put an end to assassination. But, unhappily, there is a class of persons, represented by the *Freeman's Journal*, and Dr. M'Hale, from whom not only no such encouragement, but, on the contrary, discouragement and obloquy, may be expected. They will, of course, declare their abhorrence of murder; but then, they will do their best to inflame the passions of the ignorant, and cover with vituperation those who labour to vindicate the law, and provide for the security of life and property.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

Commenting upon the threatening notices served on Sir Charles Coote and his agent, mentioned in *Morning Herald* of Thursday, the *Dublin Evening Post* says:—"Often have we had occasion to speak of Sir Charles Coote as an excellent resident proprietor, expending his large income upon his estates, and making laudable exertion to advance the welfare of his tenantry and the general improvement of the country. What a shocking state of society it must be when such a man is exposed to the indiscriminate vengeance of the villains who are extending their system of terror far and wide. The testimony bore to the conduct of Sir Charles Coote, as a landlord, by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, exactly accords with our own opinion on the subject, repeatedly expressed in this journal. Surely measures calculated to put a stop to this abominable system will operate as a relief and a protection to the well-disposed population, by banishing the wretches who intrude themselves in peaceable districts to carry out their own diabolical objects."

(From the Derry Sentinel.)

It has been suggested by the London *Standard* and other Protestant journals, that the Irish landlords should, for their protection, be escorted when they go abroad by servants, selected from the Protestant yeomanry of Ulster. This would, indeed, be a useful precaution, but if the gentry of Ireland had uniformly given their countenance and support to persons of their own creed, by locating them as tenants on their own estates, and engaging them in their households, there would now be no necessity for talking about "body guards." An offer of a few shillings an acre more of rent by a Roman Catholic secured for him a preference on the land, while the hardy and industrious Protestant farmer was driven from the country to cultivate the wilds of America.

THE DEATH OF O'CONNELL.

(From the Nation.)

We copy from the *Lancet* to-day a paper read at the *Société Medicale d'Emulation* of Lyons, by Dr. Lacour, the physician chosen by Dr. Miley to accompany O'Connell from that city, and who attended him in his last moments at Genoa. It is a scientic inquiry into the actual cause of his death, as ascertained by post mortem examination. After a clear and exact statement of the diagnosis of the case, these are his concluding words:—"Thus, then, ramolissement of the brain was the disease from which Mr. O'Connell had suffered during the two years previous to his death, which produced the uncertain gait and failing intellect, and to which the fatal termination was entirely attributable."

Could a sentiment of triumph be associated in the mind with anything so mournful as the wreck of this noble intellect, we might indulge it now at the indisputable testimony which nature herself has thus placed in the hands of foreign exponents, for our defence and justification. Men removed far from our paltry feuds and clashing rivalries—men who have made their researches for science, not for party, have put on eternal record, that at the period when the seceders arose in dissent against O'Connell's judgment on the policy of becoming the Irish nation, his mighty intellect was tottering; his clear and comprehensive capacity trembling and obscured; and the bold confidence in his resources (the key to much of his success) replaced by indefinable fears, which the highest medical testimony assures us, haunt (like gloomy nightmares) the victim of this cerebral disease.

For *two years*, at least, medical science asserts that O'Connell was suffering from softening of the brain—a malady which affects the judgment, clouds the spirits, and confuses the reasoning powers.

Two years! He died May, '47. Let us look back to the 30th May, '45, and what shall we behold? The great levee at the Rotunda, the most formidable national array which the country had ever presented, assembled to do honour to O'Connell, and to celebrate the triumph, in his person, of the national cause. There was no thought of disunion, no shadow of dissension, then: hosts of eager, devoted, loyal, enthusiastic hearts, thronged proudly round him, and swore fealty to Ireland and to him on that day. But, alas! O'Connell no longer possessed the mastery of his own mind.

Had it not been so—had O'Connell been equal to the occasion ——. But it is impossible for us now to measure the extent of a calamity which lost to Ireland an opportunity of freedom, which events seem to have prepared with singular speciality.

The history of the repeal movement from thence to the secession is a series of blunders and makeshifts; devices outworn, or ludicrously unsuited to our wants and our means; enthusiasm dissipated into vapour; friends alienated; foreign allies outraged; promises exaggerated, as the means of accomplishing them one by one disappeared; in a word, all the petulance, indecision, jealousy, and incongruity of a sick man's dream.

Apathy, distrust, indifference, crept slowly into the national heart; and if some who had staked life, and fortune, and all that was near and dear to them on this struggle, firmly refused to be led further on the road to national dishonour, they are terribly justified now; for the great intellect that seemed to be leading the country was gone.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

This long and anxiously looked-for document was brought to the port of Liverpool on Thursday, December 30, by the New York packet-ship Ashburton. The Message occupies a space extending over ten columns in some of the States' journals; but the following extracts will be found to contain the essence of the whole:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,—The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people came fresh from their constituents to take counsel together for the common good. After an existence of near three-fourths of a century as a free and independent Republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries who maintain that "a favoured few" are born to rule! and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognized by our Constitution. It is in a country thus favoured, and under a Government in which the executive and legislative branches hold their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs. During the past year, the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and universal prosperity. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favoured countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation that our intercourse with all the powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character. The war in which the United States was forced to engage with the Government of that country still continues. It is sufficient, on the present occasion, to say that the wanton violation of the rights of person and property of our citizens committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our injured citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy. Though the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self-defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honour and interests by prosecuting it with vigour until we could obtain a just and honourable peace.

On learning that the hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress; and that body by the Act of 13th May, 1846, declared, "that by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States;" this Act declaring, "the war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provision for its prosecution "to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and but fourteen in the House of Representatives. The existence of the war having thus been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecute it. Our army pursued its march upon the capital, and, as it approached it was met by formidable resistance. Our forces first encountered the enemy, and achieved signal victories in the severely contested battles of Contreras and Churubusco. It was not until after these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and the capital of the enemy was within our power, that the Mexican Government manifested any disposition to enter into negociation for peace; and even then, as events have proved, there is too much reason to believe they were insincere, and that in agreeing to go through the forms of negotiation the object was to gain time to strengthen the defences of their capital, and to prepare for fresh resistance. The Commissioner of the United States took with him the project of a treaty already prepared, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory. It is well known that the only indemnity which it is in the power of Mexico to make, in satisfaction of the just and long deferred claims of our citizens against her, and the only means by which she can reimburse the United States for the expenses of the war, is a cession to the United States of a portion of her territory. The terms of the treaty proposed by the United States were not only just to Mexico; but, considering the character and amount of our claims, the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which had attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most liberal character. The Commissioner of the United States was authorised to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico, in north latitude about 32 degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our Commissioner was, under no circumstances, to yield.

The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexican Commissioners were wholly inadmissible. They negociated as if Mexico was the victorious and not the vanquished party. In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that but an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them, the country embraced within these provinces being chiefly an uninhabited region. Immediately after, information was received of the unfavourable result of the negociation. Since the liberal proposition of the United States was authorised to be made in April last, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow-citizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the obstinate perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept. Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexico and the Californias were taken possession of by our forces. These provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, and have been so for many months; all resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits, I am satisfied that they should never be surrendered to Mexico. With the views I entertain, I cannot favour the policy which has been suggested, either to withdraw our army altogether, or to retire to a designated line, and simply hold and defend it. I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honour and interest, and of bringing the war to an honourable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.

To act otherwise, in the existing state of things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not leave all the wrongs of which we complain unredressed, but would be the signal for new and fierce civil dissentions and new revolutions—all alike hostile to peaceful relations with the United States. Measures have recently been adopted, by which the internal as well as external revenues of Mexico, in all places in our military occupation, will be seized and appropriated to the use of our army and navy. It is deemed important that Congress should, at any early period of their Session, confer the authority to raise an additional regular force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace. I recommend, also, that authority be given by law to call for and accept the services of an additional number of volunteers, to be exercised at such time and to such extent as the emergencies of the service may require.

I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in China. Under our treaty with that power American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese Government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime; by these alone can questions be decided between them involving the rights of person and property. Inconveniences have already resulted from the omission of Congress to legislate upon the subject, and still greater are apprehended. The British authorities in China have already complained that this Government has not provided for the punishment of crimes, or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country, whilst their Government has established triubnals by which an American citizen can recover debts due from British subjects.

The Secretary of State has submitted an estimate to defray the expenses of opening diplomatic relations with the Papal States. The interesting political events now in progress in these States, as well as a just regard to our commercial interests, have, in my opinion, rendered such a measure highly expedient. Estimates have also been submitted for the outfits and salaries of Chargés d'Affaires to the Republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador.

A detailed statement of the condition of the finances will be presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The imports for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1847, were of the value of 146,545,638 dollars, of which the amount exported was 8,011,158 dollars, leaving 138,534,480 dollars in the country for domestic use. The value of the exports for the same period was, 158,648,622 dollars; of which 150,637,464 dollars consisted of domestic productions, and 8,011,158 dollars of foreign articles. On the 1st of the present month, the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including treasury notes, was 45,659,659 dollars 40 cents. The public debt due on the 4th of March, 1845, including treasury notes, was 17,788,799 dollars 62 cents; and consequently the addition made to the public debt since that time is 27,870,859 dollars 78 cents. Should the war with Mexico be continued until the 30th of June, 1849, it is estimated that a further loan of 20,500,000 dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced and graduated in price as proposed, the loan may be reduced to 17,000,000 of dollars, and will be subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contributions which may be collected in Mexico.

Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extending more widely the circle of international exchanges. Great as has been the increase of our imports during the past year, our exports of domestic products, sold in foreign markets, have been still greater. So successful have been all branches of our industry, that a foreign war, which generally diminishes the resources of a nation, has in no essential degree retarded our onward progress, or checked our general prosperity.

For the purpose of increasing the revenue, and without changing or modifying the rates imposed by the act of 1846 on the dutiable articles embraced by its provisions, I again recommend to your favourable consideration the expediency of levying a revenue duty on tea and coffee. The policy which exempted these articles from duty during peace, and when the revenue to be derived from them was not needed, ceases to exist when the country is engaged in war, and requires the use of all its available resources. It is a tax which would be so generally diffused among the people, that it would be felt oppressively by none, and be complained of by none. It is believed that there are not, in the list of imported articles, any which are more properly the subject of war duties than tea and coffee. It is estimated that three millions of dollars would be derived annually by a moderate duty imposed on those articles. Congress is therefore called upon to determine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties recommended, or, by omitting to do so, increase the public debt annually three millions of dollars so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war.

It is estimated that not less than ten millions of acres of the public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848. I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre-emption rights be amended and modified so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public lands and make improvements upon them before they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished. If the right of pre-emption be thus extended it will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of small freeholders upon our borders, who will be enabled thereby to educate their children, and otherwise improve their condition, while they will be found at all times, as they have ever proved themselve to be, in the hour of danger to their country, among our hardiest and best volunteer soldiers, ever ready to render their services in cases of emergency. I recommend, also, that grants upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or who may hereafter within a prescribed period emigrate to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labour.

While other maritime powers are adding to their navies, large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorised by the Act of the 3rd of March, 1847, are in course of construction. In addition to the four war steamers authorised by this Act the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah, and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres: for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, "so as to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres, across the isthmus;" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built, "under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Naval Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible at the least possible expense into war steamers of the first class." To the steamers thus authorised under contracts made by the Secretary of the Navy should be added five other steamers, authorised under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster-General, making an addition, in the whole, of eighteen war steamers, subject to be taken for public use. A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favour the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper, and in greater numbers, than in any other in the world.

On the arrival of the first of the American steamers, bound to Bremen, at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British post-office directed the collection of discriminating postages on all letters and other mailable matter, which she took out to Great Britain, or which went into the British Post-office on their way to France, and other parts of Europe. The effect of the order of the British post-office is to subject all letters, and other matter transported by American steamers, to double postage, one postage having been previously paid on them to the United States, while letters transported in British steamers are subject to pay but a single postage. This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and, if permitted to continue, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers, and give to British steamers a monopoly of the business. A just and fair reciprocity is all that we desire, and on this we must insist. By our laws no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports, but all letters arriving in the United States are subject to the same rate of postage, whether brought in British or American vessels. The United States Minister at London has brought the subject to the attention of the British Grovernment, and is now engaged in negociations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements, which shall be equally just to both countries. Should he fail in concluding such arrangements, and should Great Britain insist on enforcing the unequal and unjust measure she has adopted, it will become necessary to confer additional powers on the Postmaster-General, in order to enable him to meet the emergency, and to put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers engaged in transporting the mail between the two countries; and I recommended that such powers be conferred. It is difficult to estimate the immense value of our glorious union of confederated States, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and happy nation. How unimportant are all our differences of opinion upon minor questions of public policy, compared with its preservation; and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Dec., 1847.

C. H. DARLING, ESQ.

(From the Kingston, Jamaica, Morning Journal, November 20, 1847.)

At a meeting of members of the Council and House of Assembly, held in the Court-house, Spanish-Town, on Thursday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of preparing and agreeing to an address to be presented to Charles Henry Darling, Esq., on the eve of his departure from our shores, to assume the Government of St. Lucia, to which honour her Majesty has been pleased to elevate him, there were present several members of both bodies.

His Honor the President of the Council was requested to take the chair, with which request he readily complied, and thus opened the business of the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—You are all, I am sure aware of the purpose for which we are here assembled. It is to record feelings of our respect for a gentleman of high character and station in this country. No one can be more deserving of this mark of our respect and esteem than Captain Darling, who, it is needless for me to say, is the gentleman to whom I allude. The ability with which he has fulfilled his public duties, and the many amiable qualities he has evinced in social life, entitle him to the public and expression of our estimation of his worth, I feel that we ought not to permit him to leave Jamaica without recording our sense of his worth—which act I am sure he will not fail to appreciate. I have prepared an address, which I shall submit for your consideration, and feel confident that, with such alterations as you may suggest, it will meet the concurrence of every one here, and be found to embody the sentiments of the community generally.

The honorable gentleman then read the following

ADDRESS.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned members of her Majesty's Council, and of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, on the eve of your departure to assume the Government of St. Lucia, cannot refuse ourselves the gratification of offering to you our warm congratulations.

"In selecting you to fill that office, we are assured her Majesty's Ministers have made an appointment which will prove satisfactory and beneficial to those over whom you are about to preside. The ability with which you have discharged your public duties in this island has entitled you to our highest respect, while in the circles of private society your courteous and affable demeanour will long be held in pleasing remembrance. Most heartily do we wish you every success in the new and honorable field upon which you are about to enter, and sincerely will we rejoice to hear of your own and your family's well-being and happiness wheresoever her Majesty's service may hereafter call you."

[Here follow the signatures.]

Mr. Barclay had great pleasure in seconding the proposition. He was satisfied that this address would be received as it really was intended to be, not merely as an empty compliment, but as a sincere expression of the sentiments and feelings of those who signed it. He did not know a gentleman who was more entitled to the respect and esteem of the people in Jamaica than Captain Darling; not only did his general conduct, both in public and private life, well merit this mark of respect, but he had invested a large amount of his earnings in the soil of this island, and had thereby become connected with us by that additional tie. He was only sorry that his property had not been more productive to him than it had unfortunately proved. He felt great pleasure in seconding this address, and had no doubt it would meet with unanimous approbation.

The address was then agreed to unanimously, and signed by those present.

Mr. Barclay moved that his Honor the President of the Council and his Honor the Speaker of the Assembly should be requested to present the address.

The Chief Justice seconded the motion.

The President said he would be most happy to comply with the request.

The meeting then separated.

The address having been presented, Captain Darling made the following

REPLY.

"Gentlemen,—I sincerely thank you for your kind congratulation.

"To receive such an address from the members of the Council and Assembly of Jamaica would, under any circumstances, be to me an occasion of just and honest pride; but when I observe among the names of the gentlemen who have done me so great an honour those of many high functionaries, and eminent public men, with whom I have been long associated, both in public and in private life, this record of your good opinion becomes inexpressibly valuable.

"My public duties, although generally of a subordinate character, have necessarily brought me into contact with every class in this community, and I rejoice in the opportunity now afforded me of declaring that those duties have been ever rendered agreeable and light by the kindness and consideration with which my humble efforts to discharge them faithfully have been invariably received.

"Believe me, gentlemen, that to justify your flattering anticipations of my future career, will not be the lowest among the many motives I shall have to incite me to a zealous fulfilment of the responsible office on which I am about to enter.

"I leave among you many, the continuance of whose friendship I shall highly value; and none of whose prosperity and success it will not give me real pleasure to hear.

"With the assurance that the kind wishes you express for the happiness of my family and of myself are warmly and heartily returned, and with the earnest prayer that every blessing may attend you, one and all, I respectfully and gratefully bid you farewell."

We may remark there is no doubt that several other members would have affixed their signatures to the above address, had they been in town, but in consequence of the recent sitting of the Cornwall Court many of them were absent.

On the announcement that Captain Darling was about to quit the island to assume the Government of St. Lucia, there not being sufficient time to call a public meeting by advertisement, the following address was prepared, and in the course of two or three hours received the signatures attached.

To C. H. Darling, Esq.

"Sir,—We the undersigned inhabitants of St. Jago de la Vega, take the opportunity, on your approaching departure to assume the government of the island of St. Lucia, of expressing the high estimation in which your character, both public and private, has been held in this community: and while we regret the deprivation of your excellent example amongst us, we rejoice to learn, that Her Majesty has confided so important a trust to your hands."

[Here follow the signatures.]

The above address having been presented by Robert Russell, Esq., Registrar in Chancery, and the Rev. Thomas Dowson, who were appointed a deputation for that purpose, Captain Darling made the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I assure you that I highly appreciate this very kind and unexpected compliment.

"That so many members of a community amongst whom I have more immediately resided, but to whose advantage I am painfully sensible I have so little contributed, either by my personal exertions or otherwise, should come forward at this moment to assure me of their esteem and regard, is a proof of their kind-heartedness and friendly feeling, rather than any merits of my own; of which I shall never cease to retain a grateful recollection.

"I beg you, gentlemen, to believe that my best and warmest wishes for the happiness of yourselves and families will ever attend you."

A Scene in a Scotch Court of Justice in 1757.—The Dean of Faculty at that time was Mr. Lockhart, afterwards Lord Covington, a man of learning, but of a demeanor harsh and overbearing. It had ever been considered the duty of the chief of the body of advocates, freely elected to preside over them, to be particularly kind and protecting to beginners; but Lockhart treated all who came in contact with him in a manner equally offensive, although he had been engaged in a personal altercation with a gentleman out of court, who had threatened to inflict personal chastisement upon him; and there were some circumstances in his domestic life supposed to render his reputation vulnerable. At last four junior advocates, of whom Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Chancellor Loughborough, was one, entered into a mutual engagement that he among them who first had an opportunity should resent the arrogance of the Dean and publicly insult him. It was by mere accident that the opportunity occurred to Wedderburn, who certainly made a good use of it. In the very end of July or beginning of August, 1757, (the exact day I have not been able to ascertain,) Wedderburn was opposed in the Inner House as counsel to Lockhart, and was called by him a "presumptuous boy," experiencing from him even more than his wonted rudeness and superciliousness. When the presumptuous boy came to reply, he delivered such a furious personal invective as never was before or since heard at the Scottish bar. A lively impression still remains of its character; but newspaper reporting was then unknown in Edinburgh, and oral tradition has preserved only one sentence of that which probably was the meditated part of the harangue: "The learned Dean has confined himself on this occasion to vituperation; I do not say that he is capable of reasoning, but if tears would have answered his purpose I am sure tears would not have been wanting." Lockhart here started up, and threatened him with vengeance. Wedderburn: "I care little, my lords, for what may be said or done by a man who has been disgraced in his person and dishonoured in his bed." Lord President Craigie, being afterwards asked why he had not sooner interfered, answered, "Because Wedderburn made all the flesh creep on my bones." But at last his lordship declared in a firm tone, that "this was language unbecoming an advocate and unbecoming a gentleman." Wedderburn, now in a state of such excitement as to have lost all sense of decorum and propriety, exclaimed that "his lordship had said as a judge what he could not justify as a gentleman." The President appealed to his brethren as to what was fit to be done, who unanimously resolved that Mr. Wedderburn should retract his words and make an humble apology, on pain of deprivation. All of a sudden, Wedderburn seemed to have subdued his passion, and put on an air of deliberate coolness; when, instead of the expected retraction and apology, he stripped off his gown, and holding it in his hands before the judges, he said, "My lords, I neither retract nor apologise, but I will save you the trouble of deprivation; there is my gown, and I will never wear it more; virtute me involvo." He then cooly laid his gown upon the bar, made a low bow to the judges, and before they had recovered from their amazement he left the court, which he never again entered. That very night he set off for London. I know not whether he had any apprehension of the steps which the judges might have taken to vindicate their dignity, or whether he was ashamed to meet his friends of the Parliament House, but he had formed a resolution, which he faithfully kept, to abandon his native country, and never more to revisit it.—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors.*

Influence of Vegetation on Climate.—There are various circumstances which may contribute towards the formation of rain. Temperature, pressure of the atmosphere, and its electrical state, are chief agents; mountain chains and forests form local causes. The effect which forests exercise upon the condensation of vapours has been ably treated by Daniell, in his Meteorological Essays, (1827, p.p. 230, 232, 278.) Humboldt considers that forests exercise a triple influence upon climate; first, they protect the soil against the rays of the sun; secondly, they produce by the vital activity of their leaves a constant evaporation of aqueous vapours; thirdly, these leaves increase the radiation. These three simultaneous causes, as affording shade, evaporation, and radiation, are so influential that the knowledge of the extent of forests, compared with the naked savannahs, steppes, and champaign ground, forms one of the most important elements in the climatology of a country. The active vitality of plants consists chiefly in the leaves; they are the organs of respiration, digestion, and nutrition. The great quantity of water which they perspire may be easily proved by placing a glass next the under-surface of a young vine-leaf in a hot day; and it will be found to perspire so copiously, that the glass will be in a short time covered with dew, which runs down in streams in half an hour. Hales computed the pespiration of plants to be seventeen times more than the human body; he calculated that the leaves of a single helianthus three feet and a half in height covered forty square feet; and comparing his former observation of the perspiration of leaves with this circumstance, Humboldt observes properly, if a plant of such small size exercises influence upon evaporation, how much greater must be the perspiration of the forests of the Upper Orinoco, which cover two hundred and sixty thousand nautical square miles! The cloudy and misty sky of those regions, and of the province of Les Esmeraldas, to the west of the volcano of Pechinche, the decrease of the temperature in the missions on the Rio Negro, and the streams of vapour which become visible on fixing the eyes on the tops of the trees in the equatorial forest, must be alike ascribed to the aqueous exhalation of the leaves, and to their radiation towards the space of the atmosphere. It is asserted that there is at present much less rain in Barbadoes than there was formerly, and many of the inhabitants ascribe it to the unlimited clearance of forest and brushwood; and although we have no direct reasons to prove why such clearances lessen the annual quantity of rain, we have abundant proof that it is so. In every instance, and in every part of the globe, where forests have been cleared, a diminution of aqueous precipitations has been noted; and as it is a fact which remains uncontested, that Barbadoes, within the last fifty years, was much more wooded than it is now, the diminution of rain must likewise be expected as the natural effect. The evidence of Humboldt Leopold de Buch, Daniell, Dove, and others, is so powerful on this subject, that I should wish to press particularly upon the attention of the reader how important the existence of wooded spots becomes to the agriculturist. I cannot do better than quote the words of Humboldt to enforce my own view: "By felling the trees that cover the tops and the sides of mountains, men in every climate prepare at once two calamities for future generations—the want of fuel, and a scarcity of water. Trees, by the nature of their perspiration, and the radiation from their leaves in a sky without clouds, surround themselves with an atmosphere constantly cool and misty."—*Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes.*

A Visit to Madame Catalani.—We called upon Madame Catalani, who leaves her palazzo, on the side of the mountains, in t[...] winter months, to reside with her son M[...] breque, in Florence. She presently made [...] appearance, with that vivacity and captiv[...] manner which so much delighted us ir [...] land. After a short conversation with M[...] O——, I spoke to her in English, co[...] name with Mrs. Loraine Smith, o[...] shire, at whose house I spent a week with her 36 years ago. The incident directly flashed across her mind, and with obvious pleasure she began to recount the honours paid her on that occasion, especially a banquet at Mr. Pochin's, of Barkby. She retains her English, and was pleased to talk to me in my own language. I observed that it was 40 years since I first heard her at the Opera, in London. She instantly replied,—"Thirty-nine. I was in Portugal in 1807, and though the war was raging, I ventured to make my way to England through France. When at Paris I was denied a passport. However, I got introduced to Talleyrand, and, by the aid of a handful of gold, I was put into a government boat, and ordered to lie down to avoid being shot; and, wonderful to relate, I got over in safety, with my little boy seven months old." Great suspicion was attached to foreigners who arrived from the Continent at that time. Viotti, I remember, was absurdly ordered out of the country, and Kelly, who was a manager in the Opera House, officially announced from the stage that Madame Catalini and her husband Valabreque, were not objects of suspicion to the Governments. I was surprised at the vigour of Madame Catalani, and how little she was altered since I saw her at Derby, in 1828. I paid her a compliment upon her good looks. "Ah," said she, "I'm grown old and ugly." I would not allow it. "Why man," said she, "I'm sixty-six!" She has lost none of that commanding expression which gave her such dignity on the stage. She is without a wrinkle, and appears to be no more than forty. Her breadth of chest is still remarkable; it was this which endowed her with the finest voice that ever sang. Her speaking voice and dramatic air are still charming, and not in the least impaired.—*Gardiner's Sights in Italy.*

The Passage of the Columbia, Steam Surveying Vessel.—We have already announced the arrival at Devonport of the Columbia, steam surveying-vessel, Lieut. Commander Shortland, from North America, with Captain (since Rear Admiral) and Mrs. Owen—the gallant captain having been in command of the surveying expedition in the Bay of Fundy for the last five years. The Columbia had been long expected at Portsmouth, but, independently of the length of time she was on her passage, it was impossible that she could have reached this country in a shorter period since she received her orders, in consequence of the time required for calling together and collecting the different surveying parties belonging to her which had been detached to many points at considerable distance from each other. With reference to her voyage home, we may say that the condition of the ship, on reaching Devonport, afforded evidence palpable enough of the cause of delay. Indeed, we scarcely remember to have seen a vessel actually afloat so much of a wreck, and we cannot but admire that feeling of gratitude which induced the captain, officers, and crew of the Columbia, on Sunday week, at the Royal dockyard chapel, publicly to offer through the chaplain (the Rev. T. Briggs) their thanks to Almighty God for the preservation of their lives. The following accurate details of the voyage will show that their presence at Divine worship, on the 19th instant, was indeed an occasion for devout thanksgiving. The Columbia is a steamer which has seen better days and considerable service in the navy, and most especially so when in command of Mr. Henderson, now master attendant at Devonport Dockyard. She is one of the old gun brigs which were cut in two by Sir Robert Seppings, above twenty years since, had a pair of engines put in amidships, and was converted not Penelope fashion, but according to common sense and "rule of three" calculation, into one of the most efficient men of war steamers of the day. She had run so long, however, that in May, 1842, when commissioned for surveying service, there was little faith placed in the soundness of her condition, notwithstanding which, she proceeded to North America, and was there up to Sunday, the 21st November last, when she left Halifax for Portsmouth. After receiving a temporary refit, having landed her armament, and taken on board 115 tons of coals, 18 tons of them on deck, she arrived at Sidney on the 26th, left there on the 28th, and steamed for two days and a half until she got off the banks of Newfoundland, encountering heavy weather at the commencement. November 29, in lat. 47·11, long. 51·20, she unshipped her paddle-floats and proceeded under sail, the wind blowing a fresh gale from N.E., accompanied with snow, but shifting to the N., with drifting ice, the vessel was hove to. November 30, the ship proceeded. At noon the sky became overcast, with snow, and heavy squalls with rain succeeded, and the wind increasing to a hurricane at 2 P.M. the vessel was again hove to under main trysail. December 1, at 6 A.M., she shipped so heavy a sea that the first gig was stove in. In the night the head of the funnel was carried away by the heavy rolling of the ship, and the funnel was found so corroded that it was not repairable. At 8·15, the force of the wind being 8, the ship bore away, and the weather moderated. December 2, at 11 P.M., the force of the wind increased to 9, the ship making a great deal of water, and each watch engaged in pumping. In the course of the night the force of the wind increased to 11; and at 11·45, on December 3, the ship rounded to under single-reefed main trysail, and continued until 11·30 P.M., when she bore away again. December 4, at 5 P.M., the gale again increased, with squalls, up to 4 A.M. on the 5th, when its force was 10, with a heavy following sea, and they were obliged to steer the ship by the sea. About 1 P.M., it moderated to 9, and then gradually lessened. December 8, it was again blowing very strong, and the ship was fast making water; she had from 9 to 13 inches and at one time up to 17 inches in her hold. December 11, in lat. 49·13, long. 17·30, she re-shipped her paddle-floats. There were light winds until evening, when they opened the boiler cocks, and found the blow-off pipes choked. December 12, at 4 P.M., another gale commenced—the sky overcast, squalls, and heavy rains; they were obliged to shut the communication valve of the starboard boiler, engines working at reduced speed. At this time they found considerable leakage in the starboard boiler, and stopped them with wooden plugs. December 13, the force of the wind was 8; and at 4·30 they were obliged to cut away the wreck of the boat which was stove in on the 1st. At 7·30, the sea stove in the larboard bow; the ports had been several times stove in. At 1·40 P.M., they found the foremast badly sprung under the futtock hook; shortened all sail, and at five o'clock in striking the topmast the foremast gave way and went over the side, carrying two men who were on the crosstrees looking out for the fid, with the wreck. The lives of these men were almost miraculously preserved; they had just time to stop the engines, but not before one man was struck and his jaw broken; the other man was not hurt at all. December 13, they were obliged to shut the communication valve of the port boiler, to clear the cocks, they having become choked in the same degree as those of the other boiler. The crew were then employed in rigging a jury foremast and making paddle-floats, and they succeeded on Thursday, the 16th, at 2·10 P.M. in making the Lizard; and on the following day anchored in Plymouth Sound. The gun-room was flooded during the entire passage, and not a man in the ship was dry for an hour. The stern ports were caulked in and battened. The decks were cleared of everything; the paddle-wheels themselves were defective from old age, and by the washing away of the outsides of the boxes, they were exhibited in all their skeleton wretchedness. The compasses, in consequence of their great vibration, were next to useless.

Gin Drinking.—[...] you have a comfortable and peaceful home, a cheerful fire-side, a good bed, a joint of meat to put in the trifle of money beforehand tow[...] rent, and have resolved to ge[...] good things together, there [...] doing it, but the easiest w[...] drink gin!—*Old Humphery.*

Controversy.—I never [...] meddlers that are never [...] ire of contenti[...] said wrongs than [...] lred rather than [...] re I will comp[...] right it by [...] that to strive [...] th my equal [...] did and base; —*Bishop Hall.*

DEATH OF THE EARL OF HARROWBY.

(Abridged from the Times, December 26.)

After three days' illness Lord Harrowby, the father of the late respected member for Liverpool, Lord Sandon, died on Sunday, the 26th instant, at the family seat, Sandon-hall, Staffordshire. He was born in London on the 22nd December, 1762, and had therefore at the period of his death attained the great age of eighty-five. The lordship was seized with the malady of which he died on the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth. We have no anecdotes to relate of his early wisdom or his infantine wit. In boyhood he was neither a dunce nor a prodigy, and in due time he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where in 1782 he took the degree of M.A., without leaving at that university any extraordinary memorials either of his talents or his industry.

He came into Parliament, as member for the borough of Tiverton, in the month of May, 1784, being then in the 22nd year of his age, so that his political career commenced soon after Lord Shelburne's had closed. He lived, therefore, during the American war of independence, and we find him taking an active part in public affairs throughout our tremendous struggles with the French republic and the empire of Napoleon. In the service of the Crown for nearly forty years, he never gave much time or thought to the ungrateful toils of opposition, or the arts to which disappointed faction habitually resorts. The first office conferred on him was that of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Leeds being then at the head of the department; but in the course of the following year Mr. Ryder resigned this situation, in order to take the office of Controller to the Household, to which was added a seat at the India Board; and shortly afterwards he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. In these situations he showed considerable aptitude for public business, and Mr. Pitt found him a very useful subordinate in the House of Commons; so that, within twelve months he received further promotion, being appointed Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-president of the Board of Trade. In the interval which elapsed between 1791 and 1800 his position underwent no official change; but his parliamentary reputation materially increased. Lord Harrowby—then Mr. Ryder—was a "man of very good presence." The first glance prepossessed every beholder in his favour, and he enjoyed a further source of popularity in the possession of a most agreeable voice and a graceful elocution; his style—technically so called—was clear, appropriate, and very rarely inelegant. To these qualities he added official experience, and some activity; his services were, therefore, found most useful in 1791, when he was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee; he also presided over the inquiries of the Corn Committee, in the year 1800. At all periods of his life he was a man much esteemed by his colleagues in office, and he enjoyed in no small degree the personal friendship of his great political chief, Mr. Pitt. This latter circumstance led to Mr. Ryder's appearing as second in an affair of honour, which the late Lord Sidmouth, then Speaker of the House of Commons, could and ought to have prevented. The hostile encounter to which we refer was the memorable duel between Messrs. Pitt and Tierney, which took place on the 27th of May, 1798. Upon the 25th of that month, in a debate on the vote of seamen, which was not very patriotically opposed by Mr. Tierney, Mr. Pitt indignantly declared that no man could oppose it in the manner Mr. Tierney had done, unless it were from a wish to impede the defence of the country. On this Mr. Tierney appealed to the Speaker, who, as Dean Pellew, his friend and biographer, admits, was censured, and not by the opposition only, for insufficiently exerting his authority to redress Mr. Tierney's complaint, and to prevent the obvious consequences of Mr. Pitt's refusal to give any explanation. Lord Sidmouth, not only neglected to perform his duty as Speaker by stopping the affair in limine, but, being subsequently cognisant of the intention of the parties "to go out," never took the trouble to interfere. Mr. Pitt, on receiving a hostile message from Mr. Tierney, sent in the first instance to his friend Mr. Steele, but, that gentleman being absent from London, he applied to Mr. Ryder, who, acting upon the absurd and criminal principles of the code then called "the laws of honour," accompanied Mr. Pitt to the ground. The parties fired two shots each, and then went home.

Even as early as the year 1795, Mr. Ryder was considered "quite a promising young man." It was said on the best possible grounds that, in the course of nature, he must succeed to a title and a fortune; while it was thought that he would probably augment the advantages of birth and property by official station, power, and emoluments. He was, therefore, what match-making mothers would consider a great prize; and he formed a matrimonial alliance of the highest order. The object of his choice was Lady Susan Leveson Gower, who was sixth daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford. Her ladyship having been born in 1772 was ten years junior to her husband, who, at the period to which we now refer, was in the 33rd year of his age. The union of these noble persons was solemnised at Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 30th of July, 1795, and nine children were the issue of that marriage—a match, in many respects, well assorted, though as regarded ancestral dignity every one must acknowledge that the advantage was on the side of the lady.

In the year 1800, the Treasurership of the Navy was conferred on Mr. Ryder. He held this office in commendam with that of Vice-President of the Board of Trade for about one year. On the 20th June, 1803, Mr. Ryder, upon the death of his father, became second Baron Harrowby, and, therefore, ceased to be a member of the House of Commons. The Addington Ministry gave up the ghost in May, 1804, and Mr. Pitt, becoming Premier, entrusted the seals of the Foreign-office to Lord Harrowby. His diplomatic talents were considered to be respectable, though not by any means of the highest order; but considering the public characters of that period, it would perhaps be no easy matter to prove that Mr. Pitt could have made a better choice. Lord Harrowby's tenure of the office was, however, of very brief duration, for he resigned before eight months had passed away. Notwithstanding his resignation of office, Lord Harrowby retained his seat in the Cabinet, and was on the 1st of July in the same year appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; but even that office he held during very little more than six months; for the Whigs obtained a temporary possession of the Cabinet in the early part of the following year. In November, 1805, some months previous to their accession to power, he was entrusted with a mission of very high importance. England was at that time subsidising a fresh coalition against France; and Lord Harrowby being invested with the most ample authority, was directed to proceed successively to Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh.

In the year 1807, the Duke of Portland's Ministry was formed, and Lord Harrowby gave that government his entire and cordial support, without, however, taking any office during the first two years of its existence. In 1809, he accepted the Presidency of the Board of Control, yet resigned this situation after having held it only a few months. He remained, however, a member of the Cabinet, without office, until the death of Mr. Perceval. Eventually he obtained those objects which we must presume induced him to exchange the independence and tranquillity of a private station for the "pains and penalties" of public life. On the 20th July, 1809, he was, in the words of the Gazette, raised to the "dignity of an earl of the United Kingdom," by the style and title of Earl of Harrowby, in the county of Lincoln, and Viscount Sandon, in the county of Stafford.

In the course of the next year he published a well-written pamphlet on the augmentation of the poorer class of church benefices, and suggested a mode of effecting that object without encroaching on the rights of property, or increasing the public burdens; and in 1811, he made a speech in the House of Lords, the substance of which he afterwards published, in a pamphlet. The subject of this brochure was a grant of £100,000 for the relief of the poorer clergy. Again in 1812, he brought forward a bill for the better support of stipendiary curates; but, owing to the opposition of the law lords and some of the bishops, it proved necessary to postpone that measure till the following session, when it became law.

In 1812, the dignified office of the President of the Council was conferred upon his lordship, which situation he continued to hold until Lord Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon) became head of the government. The currency was that subject to which Lord Harrowby's attention became more particularly directed; when a committee, therefore, was appointed by the Lords in 1819, the noble earl was placed at its head. He, of course, prepared its report; and that important document has often, since then, been referred to as a work of no inconsiderable authority. The government, having disposed of this and other questions, were next called upon to deal with a fresh and formidable undertaking in the shape of a bill "of pains and penalties" against Queen Caroline. Lord Harrowby, as a member of the administration, supported the measure; but he strenuously opposed the divorce clause.

In the month of February, 1820, an event took place, the narrative of which seems more properly to enter into a biographical notice of Lord Harrowby than into the memoirs of any other amongst the eminent persons who might have been affected by its results. A gang of conspirators, with the well-known Arthur Thistlewood as their leader, formed a carefully-organized plan to assassinate all the King's ministers. On the 23rd of February, a cabinet dinner was to take place at the residence of Lord Harrowby, in Grosvenor-square; and, although government learned some particulars of the plot, the precise hour appointed for its execution had not been made known at the Home Office until within a day or two of the time which the conspirators had chosen for the perpetration of this enormous atrocity. Lord Harrowby was the first to be made acquainted with the exact moment intended to be fatal to himself and his colleagues; and it was generally believed that his Lordship received information on the subject from a man who seemed casually to have met him in the Park. Of course, the intended dinner in Grosvenor-square was privately postponed; and twelve Bow-street officers, with Mr. Birnie, the magistrate, at their head, acting upon previous information, proceeded to Cato-street, Edgeware-road, where, in a hay-loft, nearly thirty of the conspirators had assembled. Nine of these were, after a desperate conflict, taken into custody; and eventually five of the number were executed. The conspirators had provided cutlasses, carbines, pistols, daggers, and bayonets sufficient to arm a hundred men. They had a large supply of ammunition, besides several hand grenades; and they were fully resolved to destroy every individual whom they might find in Lord Harrowby's house. This awfully criminal purpose was, however, frustrated by the clear and exact information which the Government contrived to obtain.

Of Lord Harrowby's life, either in public or private, very little more remains to be recorded. Every one recollects that during the ministry of Lord Liverpool the Roman Catholic claims were regarded as an "open question." Of this, Lord Harrowby availed himself, and generally supported a measure of relief. Though he had been through life a zealous member of the Church of England, he did not oppose, but on the contrary supported, a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. On the 17th of August, 1827, the Duke of Portland kissed hands as President of the Council, and the noble earl just deceased, finally retired from the service of the Crown. For some years afterwards he continued to attend the House of Peers and occasionally to assist in its deliberations by delivering, with his usual good sense and good taste, a few of those just and appropriate remarks by which his speeches in early life were usually characterised. But gradually his attendance became less frequent; at length he began to vote by proxy, and finally was "no more seen in the senate-house." Full twenty years have elapsed since his lordship withdrew from public life to that dignified leisure which he had earned by a career of useful activity, to the repose which the infirmities of advancing years demanded, and to those opportunities for reflection and retrospect which all men desire to enjoy towards the close of their earthly existence.

THE ARMY.

(From the Standard, December 9.)

To give a prominent place to the following document is not merely the discharge of a debt of gratitude to the gallant young gentleman who is the subject of it, but to the service and to the country generally. It is in this way newspapers can be most useful to the country. One can imagine how, in early youth, Nelson or Wellington would have been delighted to know that his daring exploits, in however narrow a range, must through the press become known to all his countrymen. Well, we shall do our part to make as many Nelsons and Wellingtons as we can; and we think we begin auspiciously with the hero of 22 years old, of whom the following "order" speaks:—

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Poona, October 30, 1847.

1. Lieut. Merewether, second in command of the 1st Scinde irregular Horse, has, with 122 men of that corps, executed a brilliant exploit. He routed and totally defeated a body of 700 freebooters, belonging to the Boogtie tribe of Beloochees, on the 1st instant, who, notwithstanding [illegible] refused the boon, and provoked their own destruction.

The coolness and military science this officer exemplified in taking up his position, the promptness with which he wheeled his men into line, and the gallantry with which he instantly attacked his numerous enemy, merit the Commander-in-Chief's warm approbation, which he thus publicly offers to Lieutenant Merewether and the men of the Scinde Horse who participated with him on this occasion.

The Scinde Horse, on every service on which they have been employed, have conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, and Captain Jacob, who commands them, has [illegible] the Commander-in-Chief offers his meed of praise [illegible] high opinion his Excellency entertains of [illegible].

FALLACY OF THE CRY OF OVER-SPECULATION.—The sacrifices of good solid property which have been made during the last few months, and which were occasioned solely by the baneful contraction of the currency, have been positively enormous. It is common to hear the capitalists remark with a sneer, that such is the inevitable result of over-trade and over-speculation. It needs no prophet to tell us that the man who has not a farthing in the world can neither buy nor sell; and we admit that, in the present monetary convulsion, as in every other, much ripe fruit has fallen to the ground. But we deny that present prices have been the result of over-speculation. We maintain, that, sooner or later, the country must have been brought to this unhappy condition, simply by the operation of those currency restrictions; and if we are insane enough to allow them to continue, we shall inevitably be plunged into the same abyss, even though [illegible] should effect a temporary relief. It is calculated, and with great appearance of probability, that the depreciation which has already taken place is larger than the whole amount of our national debt.

About thirty years ago, with a population of nineteen millions, we were able to raise an annual sum of ninety-four and a half millions of pounds, whereof more than one-half was expended abroad in subsidies and the maintenance of an army, and little or none of it was returned in the shape of capital to this country. At present, with a population of twenty-seven millions and a half, we are said to be unable to lay out thirty-five millions annually in the construction of our railways, in addition to a taxation of fifty millions—in other words, we cannot raise eighty-five millions a year without approaching to the verge of bankruptcy! This is true, in a very humiliating position, and shows symptoms of a decadence so marked that we question whether any parallel case can be extracted from history. A population augmented by one-third, say the opponents, cannot afford to expend [illegible] ten millions than that which we raised without inconvenience towards the end of the great continental war; and this sum, far from being swallowed up abroad, is employed at home, and is daily assuming the shape of realised capital, yielding a profitable return! In other words, then, as a matter of necessity, that we must be infinitely poorer now than we were thirty years ago. Let us see how that matter stands. The net rental of the real property in England alone, as we find from the assessment tables for the poor-rates, had risen from £51,898,423 in 1815, to £62,540,030 in 1841, and may be estimated at the present moment as augmented by fully one-fourth all over the United Kingdom. The personal property, according to Mr. Porter, whose accuracy will be unquestioned by free-traders, was estimated at twelve hundred millions in 1814, at two thousand millions in 1841, and has since continued to augment, so that we may fairly assume that, within thirty years, that species of property has been doubled. Here, then, are grounds for a panic such as that which is now shaking the empire! Here are reasons for leaving the inchoate railways unfinished, dismissing the workmen, and closing our accounts in terror of a national bankruptcy! Really, with such facts before us, we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that men who use such language as has been too commonly prevalent of late, are either shamefully ignorant, or have a motive for promulgating error.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SINGULAR CASUALTY.—Yesterday, in the Deacon's-close, Calton-mouth, a soldier of the 71st Regiment, named Robert M'Leod, was found suspended by the head from the head-railing of an inside stair. It appears that the deceased had been drinking during the night, failed in procuring admittance into the house of an acquaintance on the landing, and that he had lain down on the stair-head. Restless in his sleep, slipping through the railing he had continued moving until his body had lost the equilibrium over the stair-head, when, falling, he was caught by the chin by the under rail, and there suspended within two feet of the ground. The deceased was much respected, and had been away from barracks on leave. On being discovered the regimental surgeon was immediately in attendance. A few minutes before the discovery heavy breathings were heard, but when discovered death had completed its work.—*Scotch Reformers' Gazette.*

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. John Hill, jun., King and Elizabeth streets, of a daughter. 7187

On Saturday, 22nd instant, at Chippendale, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Lewis, of a daughter. 7153

On the 23rd instant, Mrs. Bernet Maudermott, of a daughter.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, Market-street, Mrs. G. Beard, of a daughter. 7187

DIED.

At Madras, on the 11th September, 1847, Mr. John Godfreid Maeiser, Merchant Tailor, late of this city, aged 49 years, leaving a beloved wife and family to lament their loss, much and deeply regretted by all who knew him. 7140

PETERSHAM HOUSE.—To Let, Petersham House (including the outoffices and a paddock), with or without the bush land and right of selling wood. Also to let, Allotments of Land on clearing leases. Apply at Mr. T. Parker's Chambers, King and Elizabeth streets. 7160

FAMILY RESIDENCE.
TO LET, Paddington House and Grounds, most delightfully and salubriously situated at Upper Paddington, on the Point Piper Road, a little beyond the New Military Barracks; ten minutes' drive from the city. Rent moderate. Apply to
A. DAVY,
560, George-street;
Or to Mr. Loan, merchant, on the premises, or at his Stores, Macquarie-place.
N.B.—The premises may be inspected at any time from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. 7054

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOOKS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the City Mart,
This Day, Tuesday,
At 11 o'clock,
BY MR. LLOYD,
Johnson's Works, 12 vols; Universal Cambist, Bostock's Physiology, Coke's Commentary, Burns's Works, Wesley's Philosophy, History of England, French Revolution, Marmion, M'Nichol's Works, Leighton and Owen, Sturm's Works, Rambler, Methodist Magazines, Church of Scotland, Scripture Harmony and Concordance, M'Gregor's America, Earl's Eastern Seas, Earl's New Zealand, Waterton's South America, France and Italy, Adam's Natural Philosophy, Buffon's Natural History, Hume's England, Williams's Travels, Geographia Antiqua, &c., &c.
Also,
Charles O'Malley, Tom Cringle's Log, Jesuit, Hungarian Brothers, London Night's Entertainment, Mysteries of Paris, and other similar Works
A few Medical Works
About Fifty Volumes School Books and Classical Works
&c., &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 7156

BOOKS AND FURNITURE.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
This Day, 25th Instant,
At 11 o'clock,
ABOUT 250 Volumes of Miscellaneous Works
Also,
A small quantity of Household Furniture and other effects
Terms—Cash. 6904

PAINT OILS AND CEMENT.
MR. LLOYD
Has been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
This Day, Tuesday,
At 11 o'clock,
20 DRUMS BOILED OIL
20 Drums raw oil
15 Cans, in baskets, boiled oil
15 Cans, in baskets, raw oil
6 Cases containing each 4 tins raw oil
16 Barrels Roman cement.
Terms at sale. 7065

HERRINGS.
JUST LANDED
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
This Day, Tuesday,
At 11 o'clock,
25 BARRELS HERRINGS, just landed, in fine condition.
Terms at sale. 7066

COLONIAL TOBACCO.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
This Day, Tuesday,
At 11 o'clock,
9 KEGS COLONIAL TOBACCO.
Terms at Sale. 7166

VINEGAR.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the City Mart, 474, George street,
This Day, Tuesday,
At 11 o'clock,
BY MR. LLOYD,
23 QUARTER-CASKS VERY SUPERIOR VINEGAR.
Terms at Sale. 7164

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
R. N. HODGE will sell by auction, THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
On the premises, M'Guire's-buildings, opposite the Hay Market,
Bedsteads, bedding, sofas, tables, chairs, chiffonier, crockery, and kitchen utensils,—all nearly new,—the property of a person going to the country. 7174

VALUABLE STUD OF HORSES.
MR. THOMAS STUBBS will sell by auction, a very superior lot of Horse Stock, on the last day of the Parramatta Races. Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 7191

Tuesday, 25th April.
MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY IN WINDSOR,
CONSISTING OF
BREWERY, COTTAGE, AND STORES.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
This Day, 25th April,
At 11 o'clock,
The following valuable property in WINDSOR, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, described in deed as follows:—
"All that piece or parcel of land, No. 7, containing by estimation one rood three perches more or less, lying, situate, and being in the town of Windsor, in the colony of New South Wales, portion of that piece or parcel of twenty acres of land, called by the name of Catherine Farm, lying and situate in the district of Mulgrave Place, in the colony of New South Wales aforesaid.
"And also that piece or parcel of land, containing by estimation eleven perches, more or less, situate in the town of Windsor aforesaid, in the district aforesaid, bounded on the south side by the property of Thomas Noakes Fisher, &c."
The Improvements and Buildings on the property, consist of
A BRICK-BUILT BUILDING,
with large copper, &c., already fixed for
A BREWERY,
adjoining which is a good substantial slab-built
STORE,
Fronting to Church-Street, is a
BRICK BUILDING,
containing two rooms, for a Counting House, and fronting Catherine-Street there is an EXTENSIVE BRICK-BUILT BUILDING, comprising
A DWELLING-HOUSE AND STORES,
at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Noakes Fisher. In the rear of the house is a good garden, and the whole is fenced in with a good substantial fence.
Terms at sale. 6409

Wednesday, 26th Instant.
ADELAIDE PRESSED HAY.
NOW LANDING, EX MEDWAY.
MR. LYONS
Will sell by auction, at Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point,
On Wednesday, 26th Instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
109 TRUSSES Adelaide Pressed Hay, now landing, ex Medway.
Terms at sale. 7159

TOYS, FANCY BASKETS, DOLLS, ADELAIDE BOOTS, STICKS.
TO STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
This Day, April 25, 1848,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
1 Case fancy baskets
2 Cases assorted toys
1 Ditto composition dolls
1 Ditto walking sticks
100 Pairs Adelaide boots.
Terms at sale. 1126

JIM CROW HATS, LADIES' BOOTS
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
This Day, 25th April,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Two cases Jim Crow hats
One case ladies' Adelaide boots.
Terms at sale. 7188

CONTINUATION OF THURSDAY'S SALE.
43 PACKAGES CUTLERY, STEEL PENS, DRAPERY, IRONMONGERY, GILT JEWELLERY, STATIONERY, GERMAN SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, GLASSWARE, &c.
TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
No Reserve.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the Importer to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
This Day, 25th April,
At a quarter past 11 o'clock precisely,
The following merchandise, just landed, ex Herald, comprising—
DRAPERY GOODS.
1 Case gingham umbrellas
2 Cases drab moleskin trousers
1 Case prints
2 Cases white shirts
1 Case diapers, huckabacks, and brown hollands
3 Cases men's navy blue cloth caps
1 Case youths' and boys' velvet caps
1 Case oilskin table covers
1 Case cotton braces, stripe Guernseys
1 Case metal and fancy glass buttons, needles in fancy boxes, gilt buttons, &c.
GERMAN SILVER AND PLATED GOODS.
1 Case tea and table spoons
Forks, ladles, fish slices, soup ladles, cake baskets, plated waiters, snuffers and trays, butter knives, &c.
GLASSWARE.
8 Casks tumblers, cut and plain
Cruets, cut salts
Water bottles, decanters, &c.
The sale will commence precisely at a quarter past 11 o'clock, with the Glassware.
Terms liberal, at sale. 6903

HAY.
TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK, OWNERS OF HORSES, AND DEALERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, in the yard opposite the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Sussex-street,
On Wednesday, 26th April,
At eleven o'clock,
20 Tons compressed lucerne hay
5 Tons ditto oaten ditto
In first-rate condition. A great part of it being heavy pressed for shipping, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve.
Terms—Cash. 7183

STONE AND CHINA JUGS, CHINA TEA SETS, VASES, CHINA ORNAMENTS, LILAC AND DRAB SETS, ASSORTED EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.
TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
On Thursday next, 27th April,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
6 Hogsheads plain and pulled tumblers
3 Ditto wines, decanters, cruets, &c.
1 Ditto stone, figured and China jugs, China cups and saucers, sugar boxes, muffins, bowls, creams
1 Ditto Chinastone jugs, mugs, gilt stone and lilac sets, vases
2 Ditto vases, ground gilt jugs, soy cases, carved jugs, blue and gilt tea sets, figured babes, and Portland jugs
1 Ditto China vases, inkstands, match pots
2 Ditto China ornaments, Jenny Lind, Turks, Masoppa, Napoleons, sportsman, donkeys, Johnny Gilpin, castles, Queen and Prince Albert, candlesticks, Dick Turpin, zebras, greyhound, fox hunts, card players, &c., &c.
1 Crates assorted earthenware
1 Ditto white chambers
1 Ditto dipt bowls
1 Ditto dipt jugs, lustre mugs, &c.
1 Ditto fancy plates
1 Ditto tea cups and saucers, bowls, &c.
1 Ditto blue edge plates
1 Ditto black tea pots
Terms at sale. 7189

DAMAGED TEAS.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX KINGSTON, HARWOOD MASTER, FROM HONGKONG.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, on
Wednesday Next, the 26th April,
At eleven o'clock,
The undermentioned Teas, damaged by sea water—
D in diamond WF under.
No. 1.— 39 Chests Hyson-skin Tea, more or less damaged
2.— 44 Ditto ditto ditto ditto
3.— 63 Boxes fine Souchong ditto ditto
4.—147 Chests Hyson-skin Tea, ditto ditto
5.— 29 Ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto
6.— 65 Half-chests ditto ditto, ditto ditto
7.—190 Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto
8.— 24 Boxes fine small cased Gunpowder, ditto ditto
9.— 18 Ditto ditto large ditto, ditto ditto
10.—214 Half-chests Hyson-skin Tea, ditto ditto
11.— 86 Chests Congou ditto, ditto ditto
12.— 30 Ditto Hyson-skin Tea, ditto ditto.
961 Packages.
Terms—Cash. 7181

EX EUPHRATES AND ENNERDALE.
MR. JOHN RICKARDS will sell by auction, on
Thursday, 27th April,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned assortment of Drapery, Gloves, Linens, Moleskins, and Fancy Goods, recent importations from some of the first Houses in London, viz.—
1 case of 8-4 black and coloured bordered scarfs and shawls
2 cases clan tartan and wool shawls
1 case 8-4 and 4-4 fancy shawls and turnovers
2 cases drab moleskins
1 case printed ditto
1 case 72 and 90 inch bleached sheetings
2 cases longcloths and super calicoes
2 cases dark winter prints
1 case small-pattern lilac and plate prints
1 case [illegible] and nursery drapery
1 case fancy check and jaconet muslins
2 cases white furniture dimity
2 cases rough hollands
1 case dressed ditto
6 cases men's black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, black satin stocks, and opera ties
2 cases Berlin goods, in children's white and coloured hoods, capes, boas, muffs, opera ties, French frills, Persian collars and cuffs, Jenny Lind boots, mitts, and boot-laces
1 case men's white and coloured kid, buck, and doe skin, black and coloured silk, cashmere, and town-made thread gloves
1 case black, pearl, and coloured silk habits, white kid, cashmere, and Berlin wool mitts
1 case women's cottile and jean stays
1 case 4-4 and 5-4 black crapes
1 case worked muslin goods, in infants' short robes, Scotch and French cambric caps, muslin collars, habit shirts, cuffs, and frock bodies
1 case French cambric handkerchiefs
1 case Scotch cambric handkerchiefs, worked corners
1 case white and coloured German fringes, curtain bands, and bell pulls
1 case Axminster and stool covers
1 case corded petticoats and toilet covers
Terms at sale. 7082

CONTINUATION OF FRIDAY'S SALE OF FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, PLATED-WARE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
On Wednesday, April 26th,
At eleven o'clock.
The remaining and most elegant portion of the superior and fashionable fine gold jewellery, consisting of—rings, brooches, ear-rings, necklets, suites, studs, gold and silver pencils, silver card cases, &c.
Superior plated-ware, consisting of—candlesticks, snuffers, tea and coffee sets, cake baskets, egg frames, butter stands, mugs, cups, forks, spoons, &c.
Plated dessert sets, with pearl and ivory handles, in rosewood and mahogany cases
Fancy eight-day time-pieces, in mahogany cases
Ornamental clocks, with shades and stands
Gilt watch keys of best manufacture
German silver spectacles
Sundry watchmaker's tools.
Terms at sale. 7170

CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, BRITANNIA METAL TEA POTS, PAPIER MACHE INLAID TABLES, CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS, BRITISH PLATE LOOKING GLASSES, FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On Wednesday, April 26th,
At Eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
Two cases assorted cutlery
Three cases tea trays and bread baskets
Two cases best quality Britannia metal teapots, assorted sizes
Ten handsome inlaid papier maché tables
One case British plate toilet glasses
Foolscap and blue wove letter paper, and numerous other sundries.
Terms at sale. 7171

EMPTY PACKAGES.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Yard at the rear of his premises,
To-Morrow Morning, Wednesday, 26th April,
At 10 o'clock,
A quantity of large dry casks, cases, and other empty packages.
Terms—Cash. 7169

JUST LANDED, EX EUPHRATES, TO DRAPERS, &c.
HOSIERY, SHAWLS, FLANNELS, BRAIDS, PATENT SPRING HATS, BOYS' CAPS, EAU DE COLOGNE, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
On Thursday, April 27th,
At eleven o'clock
Three cases assorted hosiery
One case damask shawls, assorted patterns
One case assorted flannels
White cotton braids
One case patent spring hats
One case boys' horse-hair caps
One case Farina's best quality eau de Cologne.
Terms at sale. 7172

COMPLETE CLOTH MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
Monday, May 1,
At 11 o'clock,
(Without reserve,)
A complete Cloth Manufacturing Machinery, consisting of—
1 36 inch 3 top worker Scribbler } By Price (complete)
1 24 inch carder
1 200 inch spindle mull
1 Patent broad cloth cutter, by Lewis, with extra spirals
1 Twilley
2 New double box looms
1 New 60-spindle Billy
4 Warping bat, &c., complete
3 Sets worsted heddels
1 Dozen shuttles
A quantity of bobbins
1 Pair self-acting temples
8 Ranges for looms
8 12 qr. middle [illegible]
8 Gross colonial bobbins
8 Shuttle woods
4 Tin rollers
10 1 inch iron-bound [illegible]
The above will be deliverable at O'Connell Town, where it at present is.
Terms at sale. 73

CONTINUATION OF YESTERDAY'S SALE,
AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.
MR. W. G. MOORE will sell, This Morning,
At 11 o'clock,
50 Ostrich feathers, miscellaneous drapery, pair of pistols and case, gold watch guard, gold watch, oil paintings, dinner service/tea services, large musical box, plated-ware, swing lamp, books, cards, China ornaments, large carpet, 20 x 14, hearth-rugs, India matting, jewellery, looking glasses, engravings.
Also,
24 Calf skins
And
A great variety of sundries. 7182

HORSES FOR PARRAMATTA RACES.
This Day, the 25th Instant,
(The day before Parramatta Races.)
MR. ARMSTRONG
Will Sell, at his Repository,
At 12 o'clock,
36 MARES AND HORSES, four and five years old.
Gentlemen wishing to suit themselves with hackneys, such as they would like to be seen on at the races, will have an opportunity of displaying their judgment on Tuesday next. The fine lot then to be sold are from the studs of two gentlemen who are well known to possess excellent horses. These horses are well broken to saddle, several of them for harness, and have never been in Sydney nor at any place offered for sale.
Orders—"Sale without Reserve—Cash." 6985

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
COTTAGE ON THE PARRAMATTA ROAD,
IN ATHLONE-PLACE, OPPOSITE TO THE BRISBANE DISTILLERY.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public competition, at his Rooms,
To-Morrow, 26th April,
At 12 o'clock,
A DWELLING-HOUSE, in Athlone-place, Parramatta Road, under a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed, viz.:—
"All that place or parcel of land described in mortgage, as situate and being at Blackwattle Swamp, in Sydney, aforesaid, and being allotment No. 6, bounded on the west by a reserved road of twenty feet in width, and fronting thereto fifteen feet; on the north by allotment No. 5, 88 feet 9 inches; on the east by allotment No. 1, 15 feet; and on the south by allotments Nos. 2, 3, and 4, 88 feet 9 inches, more or less."
"And also all that stone or brick-built dwelling-house thereon erected, containing four rooms, situated in Athlone-place, Parramatta Road, nearly opposite the Brisbane Distillery."
To tradesmen and others requiring a good dwelling at a small cost, this sale is well worthy of attention, as the property must be sold.
Terms at sale. 7167

DAMAGED SALT.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
To-Morrow, 26th April,
At 12 o'clock,
SEVENTY BAGS DAMAGED SALT.
Terms, cash. 7166

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEP-SKINS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, in the Wool Store, at the rear of his Rooms, George-street,
To-Morrow, 26th April,
At 12 o'clock,
40 BALES FLEECE WOOL
10 Ditto ditto ditto
15 Ditto ditto ditto
(A very clean lot of Murrumbidgee Wool, free from seed.)
43 ditto ditto ditto
108
Also,
21 Tons mutton tallow, brand "John Hamilton"
5 Tons beef tallow, brand "R. J. Smith," Kangaroo Point
70 Salted hides
792 Sheepskins
690 Horns
N.B.—The whole of the Tallow is in excellent casks, and in first-rate shipping order.
Terms, cash. 7161

IND, COOPE, AND CO.'S ALE, ASHBY'S ALE, IN BARRELS, HUNT'S PORT WINE, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, HUNT'S PORT WINE IN CASES, OPORTO BOTTLED.
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Stores of MESSRS. LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO., DARLING HARBOUR,
On Thursday, 27th April,
At half-past eleven o'clock,
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,
48 HOGSHEADS IND, COOPE, AND CO.'S ALE
17 Barrels Ashby's ditto
1 Hogshead } Hunt's treble diamond
5 Quarter-casks } port wine
16 Cases, each three dozen, champagne
10 Quarter-casks sherry
40 Cases Hunt's celebrated port wine, Oporto bottled, each three dozen.
Terms at sale. 7184

SUPERFINE WINE CORKS.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX REGINALD HEBER, CAPTAIN MACFARLANE, FROM LIVERPOOL, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Stores of MESSRS. LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO., DARLING HARBOUR,
On Thursday, 27th April,
At half-past eleven,
HB Conjoined,
6 BALES Superfine Wine Corks, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms—Cash. 7185

SUPERFINE POST PAPER, MEDIUM AND DEMY DRAWING CARTRIDGE.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
On Friday, 28th April,
At eleven o'clock,
4 CASES superfine blue and yellow wove medium and bank post paper
One bale drawing medium and demy cartridge.
Terms—Cash. 7183

CATTLE AT CARCOAR.
MR. STEWART has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, in York-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 3rd MAY,
Certain cattle, said to muster about 100 HEAD,
Now running in the district of Carcoar, and forfeit to the Crown by the conviction of Thomas Paisley of felony.
Also,
At the same time and place there will be sold another lot of cattle, said to number about 100 HEAD,
Forfeit to the Crown by the conviction of Richard Duggan of felony.
Further particulars in a future advertisement. 6960

ARNOLD'S INK, QUILLS, AND [illegible] DRAWING AND TRACING PAPER, VIOLIN STRINGS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
To-Morrow, 26th April,
At eleven o'clock,
ONE CASE ARNOLD'S INK [illegible]
One case quills, pens, drawing [illegible] imperial, double elephant, and antiquarian and tracing paper
One case Roman violin strings, 1, 2, 3, and 4ths.
Terms—Cash.

SCHOOL-ROOM MAPS.
TO THE SCHOLASTIC PROFESSION AND OTHERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATION.
MR. MORT
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
On Friday, 28th April,
At 11 o'clock,
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ARROWSMITH'S SCHOOL MAPS constructed under the superintendence of the COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND, consisting of:—
MAPS OF THE WORLD, 7 feet [illegible] 6 inches, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, each 5 feet 8 x 4 feet 2, [illegible] SCRIPTURE WORLD, PALESTINE, ENGLAND AND WALES, &c.
The whole of the above are highly [illegible] and varnished, and are worthy of the attention of persons engaged in Education. In addition to the above a large assortment of Maps [illegible] calculated for the Counting House [illegible], viz.:—
MAPS OF THE WORLD, THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD, RAILWAY MAPS OF ENGLAND, [illegible] THE STREAM OF HISTORY, CHRONOLOGICAL CHART OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, &c., GEOLOGICAL and RAILWAY MAPS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.
ON VIEW AT THE ROOMS.
Terms at sale.

Tuesday, 25th April.
TO CARCASS AND THE "CUTTING-UP" BUTCHERS OF SYDNEY, AND EXPORTERS TO NEW ZEALAND FOR THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.
FOR SALE,
690 VERY FINE FAT WETHERS.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY
MR. STUBBS, at his Yards, [illegible] Cooper's Distillery, Parramatta-street,
This Day, 25th April,
At 2 o'clock precisely p.m.,
Without reserve,
The above-mentioned superior flock of Fat Wethers, in the following lots, viz.:—
(Optional to the Trade to take the whole)

Lot		
1st lot,	20	fat wethers
2	20	ditto
3	20	ditto
4	20	ditto
5	20	ditto
6	40	ditto
7	40	ditto
8	40	ditto
9	40	ditto
10	40	ditto
11	50	ditto
12	50	ditto
13	60	ditto
14	60	ditto
15	60	ditto
16	40	ditto

Terms—Cash.
The finest mutton that has been brought into the market. 7017

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,
On Wednesday, 26th April,
A RENT-ROLL PROPERTY—NOW PRODUCING £1 PER WEEK,
CONSISTING OF
FOUR HOUSES AND PREMISES IN HOLT-STREET, NEAR ELIZABETH-STREET, ADJOINING MR. TERRY HUGHES'S.
MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
On Wednesday, 26th April,
At the Mart, King-street,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned comfortable Rent Roll, which will be in great request on the arrival of immigrants, viz.:—
Lot 1—A neat cottage, with three rooms, let at 5s. per week
Lot 2—A ditto ditto, with three ditto, let at 5s. 6d. per week
Lot 3—A neat ditto, with three ditto, let at 4s. per week
Lot 4—A larger ditto, with six ditto, let at 6s. per week.
Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at three and six months, without interest.

TO GENTLEMEN OF CAPITAL AND WEALTH DESIROUS OF PURCHASING
900 TO 1000 HEAD CATTLE,
CONSISTING OF BULLOCKS, COWS, HEIFERS, AND STEERS, ROLLING FAT,
WITH THE PRINCE OF STATIONS ALONG WITH THEM,
KNOWN AS
BOGIWONG.
To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY MR. STUBBS,
On Friday, the 12th Day of May,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
At the Mart, King-street, at twelve o'clock precisely.
By order of the Proprietor.
900 TO 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, with the BOGIWONG STATION given in, and well known to have produced the fattest cattle ever sent to the Sydney Market.
The Cattle are of a very superior breed, all rolling fat, and a large proportion fit to boil down.
Of the Station—It is the celebrated fattening station BOGIWONG, being the best station of the Castlereagh, combining the splendid Myall pasture of that river, with secure water both front and back, [illegible] frontage.
Note—Parties who have really made up their minds to buy such a property, are invited to attend the sale, especially as they will find that their calculations will be responded to by the hammer of the auctioneer.
Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at three and six months without interest.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of James [illegible], of Parramatta, Licensed Victualler.
Notice of sale of certain effects belonging to the said estate, by order of the Official Assignee.
MR. PHILLIPS will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, situate in Church-street, Parramatta,
On Wednesday, 26th April,
At the hour of twelve of the clock at noon,
All the right, title, and interest of the said Official Assignee in and to
THE PUBLICAN'S LICENSE
granted to the above-named Insolvent [illegible] for the house situate in George-street, Parramatta, known by the sign of the "Babes in the Wood."
Also,
The sign-board to the said house, with [illegible]
The publican's lamp, outside the said house [illegible]
Terms—Cash.

Printed and Published by Charles Kemp and John Fairfax, at the Morning Herald Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales. Tuesday, April 25, 1848.